Weather
Clearer weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 56.5 and the minimum 49.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 53.4 and 44.2.

The China Press
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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JUGO-SLAVS ARMED, WARN ITALY TO RECALL D'ANNUNZIO

TELLS CHINA NOT TO DEAL WITH JAPAN

America Wants Peking To Defer Negotiations On Shantung

EUROPE WORRIED

Gloomy View Taken Of Rejection Of Treaty In U.S. Senate

WARNS RUMANIA

Ultimatum From Allies States Conditions That Must Be Met

(Nippon Dempo Service)

Peking, November 26.—The Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Washington has reported to Peking that the United States, through the Department of State, has expressed a preference that China defer for the time being entering into any definite, direct, negotiations with Japan in relation to the restoration of Shantung.

The Chinese Charge also suggests that these negotiations not be opened for the present as the public opinion in America on the question just now is divided.

(United Press Service)

London, November 21.—The British press is taking the most gloomy view of the rejection by the American Senate of the German Peace Treaty, making no attempt to disguise the dangers that exist in any further delay in putting the terms of the Treaty into operation.

Hopes are expressed that the Senate will take a new view of the Treaty in its next session. The Times, in its comment, says that the British "must have patience."

French Papers Comment On Action Of Senate

(Direct American Wireless)

Paris, November 20.—Although the sole French paper now being published is full of election news, it is learned that all French officialdom is talking of the consequences that are likely to result if President Wilson carries his threat into force and withdraws the Treaty from the American Senate.

—The French Foreign Office does not feel that it should give out any official statement as to the probable effect upon France's policy of the reported withdrawal of the Treaty by President Wilson. The Foreign Office is disinclined to believe the report, and says that it will be time enough to announce France's official attitude when the rejection and withdrawal of the treaty become accomplished facts.

OPINIONS DIFFER

The opinion is expressed that the threat of the President is for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on the opponents of the Treaty and that the President will not carry out his threat, but others are inclined to the belief that President Wilson means every word of what he says, and will carry it out. French circles do not attempt to conceal their disappointment at the turn of affairs at Washington.

Ultimatum Of Allies Is Given To Rumania

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 30.—The Allied ultimatum to Rumania of the 24th instant, after stating that Rumania's reply to the Allied note of November 22 is unsatisfactory, emphasises the patience shown by the Allies towards Rumania and points out that but for the immense sacrifices of the Allies Rumania would now be ruined and hopelessly enslaved. The ultimatum invites Rumania to take the following steps unconditionally:

(1) to evacuate Hungary entirely retiring behind the frontiers fixed by the Peace Conference.

(2) to accept the formation of an Inter-Allied Commission to deal with the Rumanian requisitions in Hungary.

(3) to sign the Austrian treaty and the Protection of

(Continued on Page 2)

'Choose Ye This Day Whom Ye Shall Serve'

—Ding in New York Tribune

AMERICA IS AT BREAKING POINT WITH MEXICANS

Crisis Brought About Due To Continued Imprisonment Of Consular Agent

ANOTHER VICTIM KILLED

United States Citizen Shot By Carranza's Men Near Tampico

(Reuter's Service)

Mexico City, November 28.—The rumors that fighting has taken place in the Mexican capital are unfounded.

New York, November 28.—Relations between the United States and Mexico are strained in view of the Mexican Government's refusal to release the American Consular Agent, Mr. William Jenkins, who was arrested after he had been ransomed from bandits. Moreover Carranza's soldiers have shot and killed an American citizen named Wallace near Tampico. The State Department has ordered an investigation.

MANY SAIL FROM U. S.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Nov. 30—Seven thousand passengers sailed for England yesterday. This is the largest number on record since 1914.

Election Scandal Develops In U.S.

(Reuter's Service)

Grand Rapids, Michigan, Nov. 30.—A Federal Grand Jury has indicted Senator Newbury for alleged corruption, fraud and conspiracy in connection with his election when he defeated the Democrat candidate Mr. Ford. Many lesser Michigan politicians are also indicted.

Officials declare that a scandal has been unearthed which has rarely been equalled in the political history of the United States. It is alleged that over half a million dollars were expended in bribery extending from ward politicians in the cities of the Indian Reservations, where, it is claimed, Indians were hired to vote at the dictates of Senator Newbury's supporters.

MAIL FOR AMERICA

Two shipments of mail to America leave today within a few hours of each other. That on the Korea Maru closes at the U. S. Post Office at 12 noon for ordinary matter and at 11 a.m. for parcels and registered letters. Mail to leave on the Pacific Mail steamer Venezuela closes at 2 o'clock for ordinary matter and at 1 o'clock for registered mail and parcels. The tender for the Venezuela leaves with passengers at 4 o'clock.

CZECH NOTE TO ALLIES GRIEVES RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Resolutions Say Now Is No Time To Hit Nation In Distress

REFUTES FIRST CLAIM

Slavs Believe Memorandum Is Based On Intrigues Of The Military

As a result of the memorandum presented by the Czecho-Slovaks to the Allied representatives in Vladivostok the Council of the Slav Associations held a meeting in Irkutsk, says a report of the Russian Press Bureau, and passed the following resolution, according to the Japan Advertiser of November 28:

"In these days of hard trial when the Siberian army is endeavoring to conquer the Bolsheviks, it is extremely sad and disheartening to read of the memorandum in which the representatives of the Czecho-Slovak troops in Siberia are accusing Russia and the military authorities in the Siberian army so unjustly, without quoting any concrete facts to back their accusations.

REFUTES CLAIM

"This refutes the claim that the Czechs were impelled by high principles when they came to the assistance of Russia. The council considers that the memorandum is based on military intrigues which endanger the cause of the ultimate unification of the Slavs, and all Slavs and all Russians are convinced that the memorandum does not contain the opinion of all the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia, and that it is but the feelings of a dissatisfied minority. This is far from the spiritual and political ideal that the Slavs are working to realise, far from the ideal of their brothers who, at the present time, are founding a number of independent states, and are sympathising heartily with Russia, the greatest Slav state."

The Eastern Section of the Constitutional Democratic party passed the following resolution:

"The Eastern Section of the Constitutional Democratic party, as well as the whole of Russia, sympathises with the valiant Cze-

(Continued on Page 4)

Foochow Inquiry Board Is Proposed At Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 3.—Following the Government's despatch of an official statement concerning the Foochow fracas to the Japanese legation and vice versa, also mutual protests and demands for reparation, the Government, recognising the absence of a common ground for discussion in the conflicting statements, suggested sending representatives of the Government and of the Japanese Legation to Foochow with a view to making a joint investigation, and submitting reports to Peking. The Japanese Legation agreed to the proposal in principle but has not yet appointed its representatives, while the Government immediately nominated two officials one of whom is already en route for Foochow.

A Mandate is being issued this afternoon appointing the Cabinet, composed as already reported. Tien Wen Lien will act concurrently as Minister of the Interior and Acting Minister of Commerce, and Fu Yu-fan, Vice-Minister of Education, becomes Acting Minister of Education.

Peking, Dec. 4.—The Japanese Legation has informed the Waichiaopu that Mr. Matsuoka of the Japanese Foreign Office and Mr. Nishida of the Japanese Legation are the officials appointed to meet the Chinese representatives in Foochow, jointly to investigate the recent fracas. Mr. Matsuoka has already left Japan.

FOUR HURT; ONE KILLED IN ROBBERY

Holdup At Shop On Fukien Road Is Followed By Shooting

FIVE MEN IN GANG

Three Shop Assistants Hit Before Constable Kills Thug

An armed robber was killed and a Chinese policeman, three shop assistants and a mafoo were shot early last evening after five men had held up the Fung Tai piece goods shop, 568-569 Fukien Road. But one of the Chinese wounded by the armed robbers is in danger, one of the shop assistants receiving a bullet in the neck. Over $500 in cash was stolen. One arrest was made.

Shortly after 7:30 o'clock two men, both armed with pistols, entered the piece goods shop, one of the best known in Shanghai. One covered the clerks while another jumped over the counter and looted the accountant's drawer. Three were on watch outside.

As soon as the robbers had turned their backs, the shop assistants shouted for help. The robbers stopped and fired, hitting three.

ROBBER KILLED

A Chinese policeman, who heard the cries for assistance, ran to the shop and the robbers turned their pistols on him, wounding the constable in the leg and thigh. A second policeman heard the shooting and when thirty yards away, opened fire in the dark, hitting one of the armed robbers in the head and killing him instantly. An automatic pistol was found near the body.

In the melee a passerby, later identified as a mafoo, was hit by a stray bullet. He is not seriously injured, having been shot in the thigh.

One of the shop assistants was hit in the neck, another in the stomach. Both are in danger. The third was not fatally injured.

The man arrested by Louza police was held by shop assistants during the shooting. He was unarmed. Part of the money stolen from the Fung Tai shop was found on him when he was searched by detectives.

American Ship Board Is In Need Of Cash

Construction Must Be Halted Unless Big Grant Is Made By Government

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Nov. 30.—According to a report by the Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to the United States Shipping Board the cost of mercantile shipbuilding in the United States averaged £50 a ton, double the cost of building abroad.

The position of the Corporation, the report states, is at present precarious, and unless it receives a big grant from the United States, building for the Government must be abandoned.

Mexican Oil Wells Becoming Exhausted

(Reuter's Service)

Mexico City, Nov. 30.—Further severe losses in oil production are reported. Seven wells in the Chinampa district which formerly yielded from fifty to seventy-five thousand barrels are now yielding salt water.

U.S. Is Safeguarding Its Coal Production

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, November 28.—The Department of Justice announces that it will prosecute mineowners and miners who make any agreement to restrict the production of coal.

New Political Club Out To Fight Anfus

A powerful political clique, to be known as the Mingpeng Club and opposed to the Anfu Club, is being organised in Tientsin. It is built round the nucleus of the remnants of the Taolunghui and will include members of the former Yenchui and Chingpu Parties and even a few from the Kuomingtang and the Chihli faction.

Its most influential charter members will be General Lu Yung-tung of Kwangsi, General Tsen Chun-hsuan of Kwangtung and Mr. Hsiung Hsieh-ling of the Chihli Conservancy Board.

The platform is to cooperate diplomatically with the Republican Party of America and internally to undertake the work of mediation in the dispute between the North and the South. The organisers of the club are now holding daily session in Tientsin to perfect their plans. They expect to buck with the Anfu members in the next election.

ITALIAN COUSINS, BOTH WAR HEROES, RE-UNITED HERE

Officers Meet Accidentally In Shanghai When Ship Of One Has Mishap

BY HELEN WILLIAMS

Two cousins, Lieutenant Bruno Panfili and Lieutenant Adolfo Pessi, after years of separation caused by the war have accidentally met in Shanghai. By merest chance they were re-united as neither had any idea in what part of the world the other was.

Lieutenant Pessi is here with about twenty officers and a thousand men en route to Italy from Siberia, where they have been serving with the Italian forces. He is one of the many Italian officers eager and anxious to get back to Italy, and if need be, fight to bring Fiume under Italian sovereignty, instead of waiting until the question is amicably settled. To them fighting is a much desired occupation if it is for the good of their beloved country, they say.

Lieut. Panfili arrived in Shanghai from Italy to supervise the building of the landing places to be used by the Italian flyers in their Rome to Tokio flight. Both were born in Trieste, and while they are of Italian parentage, they were forced to observe Austrian rule.

BOTH VOLUNTEERS

When Italy finally entered the war to regain the provinces that Napoleon had given to Austria in 1808, the two cousins, in conjunction with thousands of others of Italian blood, escaped from Trieste and volunteered for service in the Italian army.

Lieut. Pessi joined the regular army and Lieut. Panfili became an aviator. Lieut. Pessi was sent to the front, where he fought the Austrians. At the end of the first year he was captured. As many of the soldiers in the Italian army on that front were men from provinces under the control of Austria, the Austrians tried many terrible methods of making him confess that he had been a former Austrian subject. Finally they decided to hang him, but as the proof of his birthplace was rather indefinite, he was sent to an internment camp where he was confined under frightful conditions.

After months of this Lieut. Pessi decided that he must try to get back to Italy, so for months he systematically starved

(Continued on Page 4)

CHINESE CITY STREET TALKS RECALL HOME ELECTION DAY

Boston in the height of a mayoralty campaign had nothing on the Chinese City yesterday. Nor any other city in the United States for that matter, but Boston is named as it was in South Boston that the soap box orator originated and where are found more politicians to the square inch than in any other part of the United States—the assumption being that the population of South Boston is predominantly Irish. It is.

The Chinese City yesterday presented a scene that is duplicated in every American city before the polls are closed. Shanghai lacked but one thing to remind one of a homeside election fight in all its glory. There were no automobiles rushing speakers about. Necessity is the mother of invention, 'tis said. There was no necessity for motor cars because there were speakers galore.

Second Day Of Strike

It was the second day of the students' fight to convince local merchants that they must not buy goods manufactured in Japan or sold by Japanese. It was marked by the appearance of hundreds of street speakers—young men and young women—who did not even insist on the proverbial soap box.

They did not seek crowds or advertise where they were to speak. Nor were there whirlwind automobile tours to the outlying districts.

Wherever there were crowds there were speakers. A youth of seventeen, student in one of the Shanghai colleges, insisted that China must fight Japan by boycotting her goods. He told the coolies, merchants, shoppers, within hearing distance, that Japanese marines had landed in Foochow after Japanese subjects had assaulted Chinese citizens. He brought his right fist down with an imaginary thump on an imaginary table. His left hand grasped a slim bamboo pole that supported an awning. For this lad was speaking from a window sill less than a foot wide. He had seen the crowd there and no soap boxes were handy. So he leaped up on the window sill.

Crowds Are Orderly

In a space of two blocks on the Boulevard des deux Republiques were 35 speakers, all students. The Boulevard is the Northern Boundary of the City. Inside there were hundreds of others, blocking the narrow streets with crowds who hung on to learn more about the trouble at Foochow and hear rehearsed the history of Japan's aggressions in China even since the 21 demands.

The crowds were orderly. Clean-cut youths warned against violence. "But Japanese goods must not bought," they shouted, "for no greater insult can be paid a nation than to refuse to use the articles its people manufacture; articles that are the result of the heart and soul,

(Continued on Page 4)

More Japanese Merchandise Burned Here By Students

Anti-Japanese speeches, distribution of 20,000 forms pledging Shanghai Chinese merchants to boycott Japanese goods and the burning of several cases of Japanese goods sums up the activities of the Shanghai students yesterday, the second day of their strike.

A meeting will be held at the Public Recreation Ground this morning at 7:30 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting, according to the Students' Union, is to urge shopkeepers to sign their pledges to refrain from dealing in Japanese goods. The work will be carried out as usual by speaking. The searching and burning of Japanese goods will be discontinued today.

Students yesterday helped distribute blanks to merchants and shopkeepers in the settlements, Chapei and Nantao in addition to supplying forms asked by the latter at the headquarters of the Students' Union, 14 Yih Ho Li, Rue Amiral Bayle. Official returns for the pledges signed yesterday were not available last night as they had been taken to the branches of the union before being sent to the headquarters.

Orators, boys as well as girls, continued their lecturing. Crowds were attracted to street corners of the main thoroughfares, while students carrying banners invited the pedestrians to join the crowds. The Futan College and

(Continued on Page 3)

FORCES ARE GATHERING ON ADRIATIC SEA

Poet Soldier Planning Annexation Of All Dalmatia

SERBS MOBILISING

Defection Of Warships Becomes Factor In Grave Situation

REVOLT MENACES

Reported Fiume's Ruler Wants To Become President

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 29.—The Jugo-Slav Government has intimated to the Allies that any extension of d'Annunzio's activities in Dalmatia and Montenegro will inevitably lead to an armed conflict.

(Jiji Service)

London, November 23.—The situation in Italy is exceedingly grave and d'Annunzio is said to be contemplating annexing the whole of Dalmatia, and then proceeding to attack Montenegro. Anticipating an attack by the Italian revolutionaries under d'Annunzio, 12,000 Servian troops are massing in the neighborhood of Spalato.

There are rumors here that d'Annunzio entertains ambitions of being the first President of an Italian Republic. If these rumors have any foundation in fact, there is an explanation to the report that the King of Italy will not hold the customary meeting of the new Parliament.

The situation is further complicated by the known defection of a portion of the Italian fleet, under Admiral Millo, to d'Annunzio, and the loyalty of the remainder of the fleet is greatly doubted.

BOTH SIDES ARMING

(United Press Service)

London, November 24.—It has been semi-officially announced at Belgrade that d'Annunzio is preparing actively for the occupation of all Dalmatia as far south as Narenta, following which occupation he will free Montenegro from the Jugo-Slav union and give Montenegro the port of Cattaro.

In these operations, d'Annunzio is using a large part of the naval forces at his disposal and the greater part of his army.

The Jugo-Slav Government is preparing to resist the attacks and has issued a statement declaring that the Italians are oppressing the Jugo-Slavs under their control.

ROME LIFTS THE CENSORSHIP

(Kokusai Direct)

London, November 22.—The situation on the Adriatic, as a result of d'Annunzio's activities, is very grave. The censorship in Rome has been lifted for the first time since the Zara raid, when yesterday's semi-official account of d'Annunzio's landing was issued. This and semi-official messages from Belgrade indicate d'Annunzio's aims in annexing Dalmatia and attacking Montenegro, while it is hinted that some of d'Annunzio's partisans are counting on support from the interior of Italy and are planning seditious action in Italy itself.

Jugo-Slovakia is now in a white heat of indignation and a semi-official message from Belgrade speaks of "prompt decisions against the Italian rebels."

ADMIRAL PERMITTED COUP

(Kokusai American Direct)

Rome, November 23.—The details of d'Annunzio's exploit at Zara show that Admiral Millo permitted d'Annunzio's destroyer to enter Zara, the crew of the Admiral's destroyer cheering the latter's men, who replied. D'Annunzio was noisily welcomed ashore. He addressed the populace and reviewed the troops. Admiral Millo accepted the governorship of Italian Dalmatia in the name of the King.

SCOUT ADMIRAL'S EXCUSES

(Asahi Service)

Rome, November 23.—The newspapers generally severely condemn d'Annunzio's expedition to Zara and the conduct of Admiral Millo in permitting d'Annunzio to land.

The Admiral's explanation that his action was actuated by a wish to avoid any disorder is thought unsatisfactory, as it was felt that he could be relied on implicitly. His attitude, therefore was an unpleasant shock to the Government. As the army and the navy has been rendered restless by unfounded rumors, the Government is considering a compromise by proposing that Zara be exchanged for Fiume.

Tells China Not To Deal With Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

Minorities treaty on the conditions laid down in the Supreme Council note of October 12.

The ultimatum adds that failing receipt of a satisfactory reply by December 2, the Allies will most regretfully break off relations with Rumania.

Germany Blames Allies For Scapa Flow Losses

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, November 29.—Germany has sent a memorandum to the Peace Conference blaming the Allies for the sinkings at Scapa Flow as "the warships, contrary to the armistice were not interned in neutral but in British ports." The memorandum contends that Admiral de Reuter being cut off from intercourse with the homeland was bound to assume that the armistice ended on June 21 and that he ordered the sinkings "in accordance with seamen's usage." Admiral de Reuter had been withdrawn from the German Government's authority and therefore the memorandum declares the German Government cannot admit responsibility for his acts. The memorandum adds however that in order to prevent the dispute delaying the Peace Treaty taking effect, which is urgently desired by Germany, it is proposed that the affairs should be submitted to the permanent court of arbitration at the Hague.

London, November 29.—A telegram from Paris states that the Supreme Council has adopted the partition of the German war fleet as proposed by the British, allocating in tonnage to Great Britain 70 percent, France and Italy each 10 percent, Japan 8 percent and the United States 2 percent.

TO BREAK UP SHIPS

Paris, November 29.—At the meeting of the Supreme Council today it was decided that the breaking up of the German ships should begin immediately and be concluded within two years.

Regarding the disposal of enemy submarines the French Government which always opposed the destruction of these vessels suggested as a basis of discussion that the submarines should be divided in the same proportion as the surface ships, each Power doing as it pleased with its share. The discussion was adjourned.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Further details of the Supreme Council's decision with regard to the German warships confirm the previous messages, except that they state that one battleship, one light cruiser and three torpedo boats will be given to each of the five principal Allies for experimental and propaganda purposes, and that while Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan have agreed to the distribution of the proceeds of the breaking up of the warships among the five principal Allies on the basis of their warship losses in the war, the United States has not yet given its decision. France proposes that all the enemy submarines should be broken up except ten, which will be allocated to France which alone was unable to build submarines during the war.

Japan Continuing To Assist Russians

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Irkutsk, December 3.—The Japanese Ambassador, Dr. Kato, interviewed by press representatives, stated that the relations between Japan and the Omsk Government had not been changed by the evacuation of Omsk. Japan would continue to give assistance in the shape of military forces and war material as before.

The Ministry of Labor is planning measures for the democratisation of the Labor Administration, the scheme includes sickness insurances and subsides.

Russians Opposing Mongols' Surrender Of Their Autonomy

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Chita, November 30.—At a meeting of representatives of Cossacks, Zemstvos, Co-operative Societies, and members of all political parties, a resolution was passed unanimously protesting against the cancellation of the autonomy of Outer-Mongolia which, the resolution declared, "violates the Russian-Mongolian treaty of 1915, menaces the security of the Siberian frontier, increases the difficulties of supply, and is contrary to the principle of the self-determination of nation."

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Ts Tsue-zung owns a watch.

It's a good watch—he's certain of that. Didn't he pay all of $6.20 for it? Sure! And it was worth every cent of it, too.

Now one Tz Nip-dze heard of Ts' watch. And coveted it. And so he followed him onto a tramcar on Nanking Road and endeavored to possess himself of the idol of Ts' heart.

But the wily Ts was on his guard and caught the thief in the act of nipping the ticker.

American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Yui took into consideration the fact that Tz had been convicted of offenses twice before and sent him jail for four months.

* * *

Some cannot pay,
Others refuse
To liquidate
An unjust
Debt.

And so they go
Into the jail
And stay there
Many months.

But it's not bad
For some of them.

A gambling game
Is meat and drink
To any Chinese
Sport.

And so 'twas not
A great surprise
On yesternight
When two old
Boys were found
In prison cells
Wagering.

On what, you ask,
Would men in jail
Be betting?

'Twas simple,
But,
In character.

Two spiders
Ambled up the wall.
The Chinese
Made of it
A race!

* * *

Sez Tsung-wee is a doctor who has learned the value of the printed page. He paid a $10 fine in Mixed Court yesterday after admitting that he had caused to be posted advertising matter designated as objectionable. He paid smilingly, willingly and with this naive sentiment:

"If I do not advertise I do not get any business; therefore I had the bills posted up."

* * *

Having no job and being very tired Wang Juh-sung stole a cotton bed from a medicine shop in Fokien Road. American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Yui decided to insure Wang a bed for the next year at the end of which time he will depart from the Settlement. This is his eighth time in jail here.

* * *

Three servants at a shop at 1420 Wuchow Road were haled before American Assessor Jacobs and Magistrate Tsang yesterday on an accusation that they had trifled with the cash box of their boss. It wasn't so trifling, either, for they are said to have taken the key to the safe and $1,900 in cash and jewelry.

The police have recovered $1,100 of the loot but are still seeking the missing $800.

The case was remanded for a week in the hope that the vanished loot will re-appear.

Chinese Admiral Is Congratulated

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 4.—Admiral Lin Pao-yi, Minister of the Navy in the Canton Government, has telegraphed his personal congratulations to Admiral Sah Chen-ping on his appointment to the Ministry of the Navy. He also enquires about the Foochow incident.

Mirovitch Concert

Mr. Mirovitch is a favorite with Shanghai concert goers, and last night's recital proved his popularity more than ever, for his program was of deep musical interest. The two great pieces were the Liszt arrangement of Bach's Prelude and Fugue for organ in A minor and Schumann's Fantasia in C. (op. 17).

The organ transcription was played with that firm energy and concise workmanlike style that make Mirovitch's playing so pleasurable to hear (and to watch!).

The Schumann work was cut into three parts by the applause of the audience. Here the playing of the soothing third section was full of poetry, even more so than would result from a too strict attention to Schumann's dynamic marks.

The Fantasia is a long and great work and its middle section (in E flat) demands almost more in volume than a piano can supply. The sustained interest of the whole work is a remarkable feat for any pianist, and Mr. Mirovitek interprets all its shades from the really pathetic to the merry and playful.

The four Chopin Studies were some of the most finished Chopin ever heard here. Many times the C sharp minor study can be a positive bore, but it was exquisitely finished and rhymically alive. Two others, G flat and A flat, followed and the group closed with a magnificent placing of the tremendous "Revolutionary" Study in C minor. As an encore the little G flat waltz was chosen. A Liszt group concluded the concert. The two first can be spared without any loss to a program, but "La Campanella" is a welcome *tour de force* played as it was last night.

Mme. Emma Mirovitch-Gross sang in each part. I think she is more suited to dramatic work. In her study of English translations she has a way of dividing by a breath our adjectives from our nouns that breaks the phrases. The singer was enthusiastically received and thoroughly won her hearers.

Her air from Massenet's "Le Cid" was encored. In the second part "May Night" (Brahms) and Schumann's "Spring-night" (not the song "Ich grolle nicht,") were sung, and as an encore one verse of Grieg's "Ich liebe dich," in English.

R. B. HURRY.

Italian Parliament Is Opened Quietly

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, November 28.—It has been decided that Parliament shall be opened without the customary ceremonial—not even a procession. The King will not appear in a full general's uniform, but in a field uniform. The diplomatic corps are requested to wear frockcoats.

Italian Officers Deny Deserting Wives In Siberia

Italian officers from Siberia yesterday branded as a lie the story circulated in Tientsin and Peking that members of the Italian Expeditionary Forces had left behind them wives in Siberia.

They denied the story that three cars in which were Russian women, wives of Italian officers, were attached to an Italian Colonel's train at Omsk and subsequently left at Krasnoyarsk.

Documents Show German War Plans

Full Support To Austria In Moving Against Servia Was Promised

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 29.—The Times publishes extracts from German official documents examined at the Wilhelmstrasse by Herr Kautsky, the German socialist writer. The extracts which deal particularly with responsibility for the war and are published in the form of a diary, reveal most conclusively that Austria had the unconditional support of Germany in forcing war on Servia in July, 1914.

Extracts from Ambassadorial despatches are published with the ex-Kaiser's marginal notes. A typical comment is contained in his note to a despatch from Herr von Tschirschvy, German Ambassador at Vienna, dated June 30, 1914; "A clearance must be made of Servia and that soon." A conference was held at Potsdam on July 6, after which orders were issued for preparatory measures for War. Commenting on one of Prince Lichnowsky's despatches adumbrating Viscount (Then Sir Edward) Grey's attitude, the ex-Kaiser remarks that Viscount Grey must understand that "I will stand no nonsense. Grey makes a mistake in putting Servia on the same level as Austria, and the other great powers. This is unheard of, Servia is a pack of brigands and must be brought to book for her crimes."

The extracts proceed to describe the subsequent events in close detail. They depict the ex-Kaiser's fury on realising the possibility that Great Britain will not be able to stand aside. The ex-Kaiser describes Viscount Grey as "archbase and mephistophelian, but truly English."

STRIKE OPPOSED BY WELSH MINERS

Walk-Out Proposed To Resist Payment Of Income Tax On Small Incomes

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 29.—According to incomplete returns of the Welsh miners ballot concerning resistance to payment of income tax on incomes below £250 a year, 61,562 voted for a strike and 63,851 against. The official returns will be published on Monday.

Anglo-Russian Parley Not Yet Concluded

(Reuter's Service)

Copenhagen, November 29.—Apparently there is no prospect of a termination of the conference between Mr. James O'Grady and M. Litvinoff regarding an Anglo-Russian exchange of prisoners for some days, though it is understood that there is hope of a successful issue. M. Litvinoff informed Mr. O'Grady that he saw the British prisoners just before leaving Russia, and they appeared contented except regarding food and lack of warm clothing.

Germany To Renew Notes In Belgium

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, November 28.—An agreement has been concluded between the Belgian and German Governments whereby Germany undertakes to renew within twenty years German notes to the value of six thousand million marks which were issued during the German occupation and which the Belgian Government has withdrawn from circulation.

Officer Who Killed Rosa Luxemburg Is Arrested In Hanover

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, November 29.—The Hanover correspondent of the Berliner Zeitung reports that Lieut. Otto, who has been living in Hanover under the name of Koch, has confessed to the murder of Rosa Luxemburg, and has been arrested and placed in the military prison.

Chinese Parliament Sends Thanks To U.S.

Expression Of Gratitude For Action On Shantung Is Sent To Washington

Peking, December 4.—Acting on the suggestion of Wang Kuang-chi, Chinese Minister to Rome, who telegraphed that he thought a formal message of thanks should be sent to the American Senate for its action on the Shantung matter, the speakers of both Peking Houses have telegraphed to the American Senate expressing their gratitude.

The government has telegraphed to Dr. Wellington Koo, asking him to assure the American solons that the people of China, encouraged by the Senate action, will cling more firmly to their claims for sovereign rights. The American Senate will be told that they have created a profound impression on the people of China, who will gratefully remember it.

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Shanghai Leader Of Korean Independence Move Tells Tokio Japanese Of Aims

Mr. W. H. Lyuh Discusses Own Views And Tells Nipponese Success Of Campaign Means Guarantee Of Peace For Asia

Mr. W. H. Lyuh, leader in Shanghai of the Korean Independence Movement, and a member of the Korean Provisional Government met a number of pressmen and other Japanese at the Imperial Hotel yesterday afternoon, and had a frank talk with them regarding the real nature of the Korean Independence Movement, says the Japan Advertiser of November 28. He was introduced to the gathering by the Rev. K. Fujita and explained to the audience that he had come to this country at the request of numerous Japanese friends who thought that it would be a wise policy if he came here and propounded his views with regard to the Independence Movement. Since his arrival in Tokio, he called on Mr. Koga, chief of the Colonial Bureau, General Tanaka, the Minister of War, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, Civil Administrator of Korea, Mr. Tokonami, the Home Minister, Mr. Noda, Minister of Communications and other cabinet Ministers and to them he explained the real nature of the Independence Movement.

A UNIVERSAL MOVEMENT

In the course of his speech, Mr. Lyuh said that the movement in regard to independence for Korea is only part of the general movement felt by all peoples in the world for recognition of the right that each nation be allowed to guide itself, without any undue interference. The movement in Korea was not, he said, an outcome of the war, although the liberation of consciousness that resulted on the finish of the war, was responsible for a good deal of the headway the movement had made; but, war or no war, the movement existed and would have made itself felt. Soon after the armistice was signed, Mr. Lyuh sent Mr. J. K. S. Kim and his brother to Paris to lay the cause of Korean Independence before the Paris Conference. The movement towards independence is not confined to a minority of the Koreans, or to those Koreans not in their home land but was the guiding spirit of nearly every Korean. That was a national awakening, in conformity with the present tendencies of the world, and as such could not be lightly regarded or treated with levity. He realised that in supporting the cause that his countrymen believed in he was "obeying the call of God," but that cause must be won by soul-power. It may take a great deal of time, but greater wonders have been seen in Europe within the past few years than the most sanguine dreamer would have foretold.

PEACE OF ASIA GUAIANTEED

If Japan recognised the independence of Korea, a period of unclouded peace in Asia was in sight, and in this too he heard the voice of God, and that was why he believed in the sacredness and right of the cause of the Korean independence movement. The recognition of the independence of Korea will immediately weld bonds between Korea and Japan that will never be broken, and will as quickly cause to disappear all the suspicion that China is regarding Japan with today. The effect it will have on the rest of the world need not be dwelt on fully as that is apparent, went on the speaker, and Japan stands to rehabilitate herself in the eyes of her sister nations in the Far East and in those of all the world if she is magnanimous and wise enough to recognise that the independence of Korea, far from being a menace to her, will be a tower of strength, as a buffer nation, between any foe that may threaten Japan. Korea today is not the Korea of old. True, Korea is defenseless in the sense that she does not possess trained men or weapons of warfare, but the new national awakening that has taken place, the bursting into light of the spark of patriotism that has along lingered in Korea is not to be regarded with flippancy.

China today is keenly watching Japan in Korea, and in proportion as Japan deals generously with Korea, so will China view the angle from which the actions of the Japanese are now viewed. He even asserted that all the anti-Japanese feeling in the neighboring republic will instantly subside if the Japanese recognised the independence of Korea, and friendly relations, such as never before existed, will take the place of the present strained feeling between the two nations on either side of the Yellow Sea.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Rev. Lyuh then expressed his wish to hear any questions that anyone in the audience might like to put. One Japanese gentleman asked what sort of a government Korea proposes having if Japan recognised her independence, and whether Prince Yi will be put on the throne.

Mr. Lyuh replied that the Koreans will have a democracy fashioned on the most approved principles, a government of the people for the people and by the people. They had not the least intention of placing the prince referred to on the throne; if the prince came to the new Korea, he would be welcomed, but as an ordinary citizen.

Another gentleman desired to know whether it is not better for Korea to remain a Japanese province as it is not possible for her to stand alone. To this Mr. Lyuh replied that Korea had no foes to fear, China was extremely friendly with her, and the Koreans can enter into an understanding with the Japanese, the understanding to be of a kind that will have mutual benefits towards the protection of each other.

NO COMPROMISE

In the course of a private conversation, Mr. Lyuh said that the Korean Provisional Government will make no compromise or understanding whereby the full independence of Korea is not recognised. "We have no guns," he said, we are defenseless; but we believe in our cause, and while not resorting to force in any form or manner, will not lose sight of the main principle on which we have founded the present provisional government—government of the people for the people and by the people. The power of faith in a good cause is great, and to this we will pin our trust."

WILL VISIT BARON SAITO

Mr. Lyuh proceeds to Korea next week, and will call on the Governor-General, Baron Saito, to whom he will propound his views on the Korean Independence movement.

YI'S WHEREABOUTS

Referring to the disappearance and discovery of Prince Yi Wha, Dr. Midzuno, head of civil administration of the Government-General of Korea, who is now in Tokio, says:

"Prince Yi was discovered at Antung on November 11 and has since been staying at the Ryokusen-tei in the compound of the official residence of the Governor-General at Nanzan. As the result of Prince Yi's discovery, a large number of Korean malcontents who have been identifying themselves with the independence movement, have been arrested.

"Judging from all the circumstances it would appear that Prince Yi was either deceived or intimidated into attempting to escape from his palace, and, as the result of the Prince's discovery, it is expected that all the political malcontents scattered about in different parts of the peninsula will now be swept away. The headquarters of the independence movement at Shanghai have already been closed and the political agitators have been dispersed to America, England, North Manchuria and other parts of the world.

PRINCE DESIRES TO RETIRE

"With regard to the future movement of Prince Yi, who is now stopping at the Seoul palace, I am not at liberty to speak much on the subject. Prince Yi is understood to be desirous of living in retirement in the Tokujuden palace, where his deceased father used to live, but this is a matter that can hardly be decided without consulting the views of other interested parties. The Government-General is now bestowing careful attention on the matter and so it will be in a position to make a definite statement before long."

Champion Stowaway Gets His Chance To Be A Real American

Mike Gilhooley "sitting on the world."

"Mike" Gilhooley, undisputed champion stowaway, who crossed the Atlantic to America five times and was promptly returned, has at last won his chance to become a real American. Michael arrived in New York recently on his sixth attempt to bust through Ellis Island, and was about to be sent back, when Mrs. Marion Curry stepped in. Mrs. Curry, who is the wife of a wealthy importer, has declared that she will adopt the boy and give him an education and an opportunity to become a useful American citizen. "Mike," who has quite a reputation as an "African golf" player (ask any of the Doughboys who shipped with him), is here shown about to enjoy his first dinner at the Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, which is now his new home. Mrs. Curry is herself a Gilhooley, her father having been Judge Gilhooley, of New Jersey.

More Japanese Goods Are Burned

(Continued from Page 1)

Nanyang College each sent out over ten teams.

JAP GOODS BURNED

A collection of "inferior" goods was set on fire at the Public Recreation Grounds, having been seized from various stands near the City temple. The Students' Union will today issue an official report on the seizure and burning of Japanese goods since the mass-meeting Tuesday afternoon. A full report will be sent to the police authorities in the International Settlement, at the same time assuring them that no disturbance is contemplated by the students in the settlement.

Officers of the Union denied a report that they will hold a demonstration in front of the Wing On and Sincere Stores on Nanking Road today. Suggestions to this effect, they said, were made to them, but were rejected as they plan to confine activities to Chinese territory.

It is understood that the union will ask the Chinese Company, S.V.C., today for instructions in accordance with the plans for the organisation of a volunteer corps.

DISCUSS SHANTUNG

Street corner speakers were instructed to make use of the Shantung topic in their propaganda. Officers of the union say that although the Foochow incident is of tremendous importance, people should not forget the Shantung issue. It is felt by the students here that Japan is trying to provocate the Chinese by a minor issue in order to divert attention from Shantung.

Students of St. John's University joined the general strike yesterday. The reasons why the students did not join in the movement Wednesday are, according to officers of the St. John's branch, that they did not get the notice until Wednesday afternoon, that they did not have time to consult their professors on the matter and that the work which the strike calls for could be accomplished without striking.

Alleging that the Dah Tseng Rice Hong, Nantao Bund, had been exporting rice to Japanese importers, one hundred students yesterday dismantled the sign board of the rice shop and paraded the city with the shop's sign. The board was carried on a rischa and students explained that this was done to humiliate the owner of the sign who persistently dealt with Japanese without heeding panic caused by the shortage of rice as a result of profiteering.

The sign board was carried to the Public Recreation Ground after the procession and then consigned to the flames with a collection of Japanese goods. The Dah Tseng Rice Shop immediately closed its door after having its sign removed.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 4.—Peking students continue their daily addresses to the populace. They have organised a plan for reaching people in the shops, market places and private residences.

P. & O. Is Extending Its Ship Holdings

Reports Says Interests Have Been Acquired In Two Other Steamer Lines

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 29.—The report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., states that a large holding of shares has been acquired in the Orient Steam Navigation Co., which will continue to be worked separately but in close conjunction with the P. and O. and its allies. The bulk of the shares in Khedivial Mail Steamship Co., has been acquired. The Board is arranging to fit the passenger steamers under construction for burning oil. Ships contracted for include five of 2,800 tons each for Australian emigrant and cargo business, via the Cape of Good Hope.

London, Dec. 1.—In connection with the statement in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's report that the usual mail services to China and Australia will be re-established as soon as the necessary ships have been released by the State, it is pointed out that the return of liners to a condition in which they can resume normal service is a very slow process.

It is noteworthy in this connection that the P. and O. steamers Delta and China, each about 8,000 tons gross, which were employed during the war as hospitals, have been returned to the Admiralty.

Fifty-Four Perish In Fire Near Vienna

(Reuter's Service)

Vienna, November 28.—A fire broke out early this morning in a wooden shed at Markgrafneusiedl, on the vicinity of Vienna, where 108 Czecho-Slovak agricultural laborers were asleep. Fifty-four perished in the flames and twelve were seriously injured. The catastrophe was due to an explosion of petrol or ammunition.

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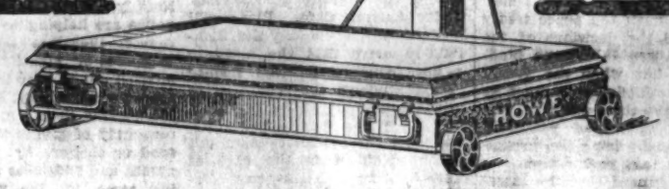

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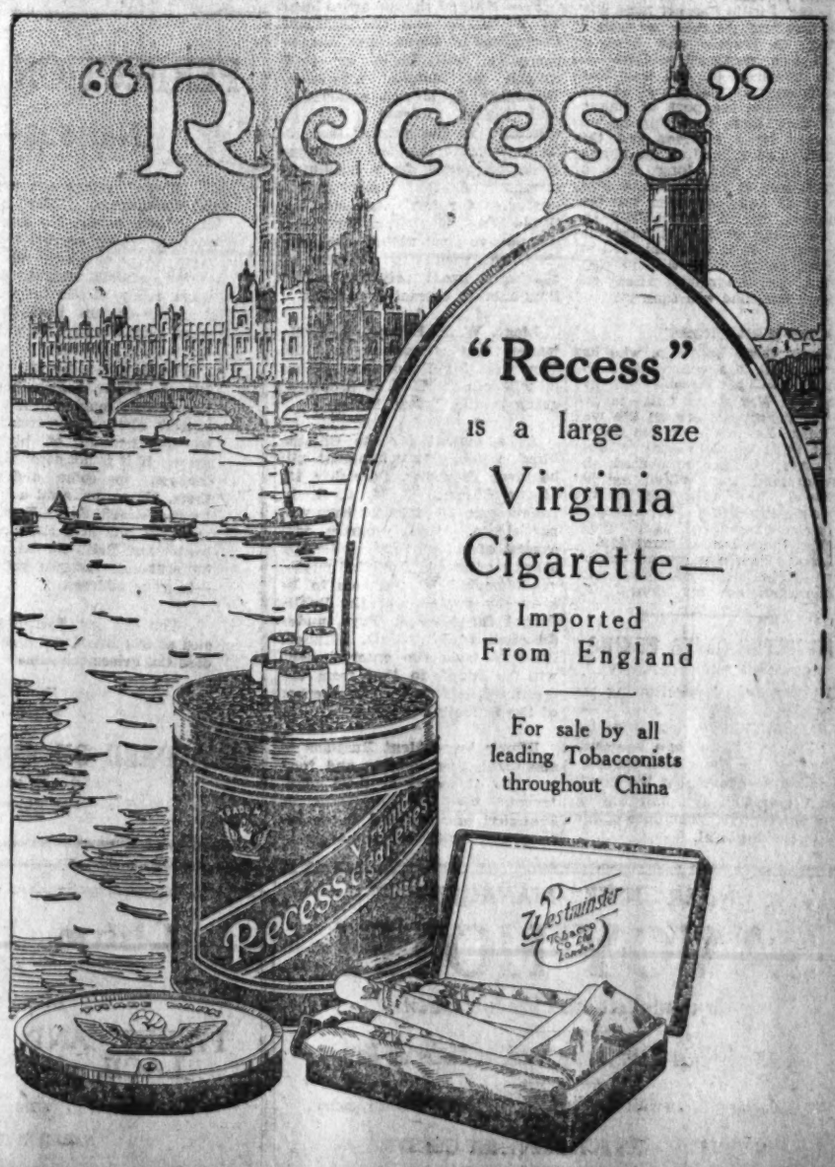

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For sale by all leading Tobacconists throughout China

LABOR MEETING TO AID MOTHERS

Compensation For Time Lost At Childbirth Granted At Washington Conference

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, Nov. 30.—The convention adopted by the International Labor Conference indemnifying women wage-earners for time lost during child-birth provides for six weeks leave with payment before birth, and the same compensation after birth.

The feature of the closing session was the protest by Mr. Gemmill (South Africa) against the preponderance of European representation on the governing body of the International Labor Office, in which twenty out of twenty-four members represent European countries. The Conference endorsed Mr. Gemmill's protest by 44 votes to 39.

The governing body will meet in Paris on January 26.

The Conference adjourned after reaching an agreement on every item of the agenda laid down by the Treaty of Peace and creating machinery for a permanent international organisation to secure industrial harmony by compromise. Six draft conventions and six recommendations will be presented for ratification by the legislatures of the forty states which have been members of the Conference.

Mr. Arthur Fontaine (France), President of the governing body of the International Labor Office, stated that until the peace treaty was ratified the decisions of the Conference would have no binding effect, but when the treaty had been ratified action must be taken to make them effective. The Conference thereupon passed a resolution authorising the governing body to take such action.

It is announced that the International Labor Office will be located provisionally at the temporary seat of the League of Nations, with its secretary in London.

Italian Cousins Reunited Here

(Continued from Page 1)

himself. The prison physician noticing his emaciated condition decided that he had tuberculosis. Through the aid of a friend in the same camp, who was in the last stages of tuberculosis, he was able to pass the test in such a way that it appeared that he was afflicted. He was released and sent back to Italy. In Rome, friends, relatives and physicians did all in their power to rehabilitate him physically and after many weary months succeeded.

THEN TO SIBERIA

When Lieut. Pessi regained his health, he volunteered for further service, but the Government refused on the ground that if the Austrians found him again, it would mean death. Lieut. Pessi, nothing daunted by this, changed his name to Pelliccioni, and again entered the Italian army. He served about a year at the Italian front, and then he was sent to Siberia to join the Italian forces.

Lieut. Attilio Cerruti here with the men was assigned the task of going to Siberia and bringing back one thousand soldiers and their officers. On the way from Vladivostok to Italy, and several days outside the port of Shanghai, their boat, the Nippon, was rammed by a steamer and this necessitated a landing in Shanghai. Again the long arm of coincidence is brought into play, for if it had not been for this accident, in all probability the two cousins would not have met for years. It is expected that all repairs on the boat will be completed by Saturday, when the officers and men will then proceed to Italy.

HOLDS WAR CROSS

Lieut. Carlo Colombo, who has served with the colors since the declaration of war, and who has won the War Cross twice is one of the twenty officers on the way to Italy. He served on the Italian front until he was badly wounded. After he had recovered, the Government again asked for his services, but this time in the Siberian expedition. He has been a close friend of Lieut. Pessi during the Russian campaign.

Lieut. Panfili plans an exhibition flight over Shanghai and surrounding country soon.

MINISTER QUITS PEKING

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Dec. 4.—Following the appointment of Pan Fu as Vice-Minister of Finance the Minister of Finance Li Shih-hao has suddenly left for Tientsin, apparently owing to chagrin at his nominee, Chien Chin-sun, not having been nominated. The date of his return is doubtful.

News Brevities

Members of the Marine Engineers' Institute will hold a dance tomorrow night beginning at nine o'clock at the Institute.

* * *

The annual sale of work of the Union Church Ladies' Society will take place tomorrow at the Union Church Hall at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

* * *

The first round of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club championship will be played at the Hongkew Recreation Club Sunday.

* * *

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Venus Fire and Marine Assurance Company, Ltd. will take place at the office of the company at 3:30 o'clock next Wednesday.

* * *

The Young Brothers Banking Corporation, established here five years ago, will move into its new premises, 426 Honan Road, Tuesday. It is capitalised at $1,000,000, having its head office in Chungking and branches in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Shansi, Ichang, Harbin, Changchun, Chengtu, Wanyuan, Paoning, Tungchuen, Miyang and Tzelutsing. The officers of the corporation are director, Mr. Young Pei-kwang, manager, Mr. Ko Shih-tsu and assistant manager, Messrs. Chow Fu-lung and Chiang Shu-pah.

* * *

Alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in and around Shanghai will meet for dinner this evening at 7 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe. Plans will be discussed for aiding the $10,000,000 drive that the institute is now conducting All former "Tech" students are requested to be present.

* * *

A judgment summons taken out by the plaintiff in the case of Morgan versus Mack was dismissed yesterday in the British Supreme Court before Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Judge. Mr. R. C. Faithfull, appearing for Mr. Morgan, told the Court that since his client obtained judgment against the defendant March 18, Mack had paid Tls. 12,978 and there was now a balance due of Tls. 5,754. Mr. Mack had been to Australia and returned to Shanghai recently. Evidence was then taken from Mr. Mack who said that he was out of work and had no means of satisfying the balance of the judgment. However, he offered to hand over a bed room suite he possessed. Sir Haviland said that there seemed to him no reason for taking out this summons.

* * *

Three hundred persons crowded the Carlton dance hall last night for the prize serpentine dance. Guests were supplied with streamers of paper in many colors and the result being a bewildering net of streamers thrown over dancers and lighting fixtures. The prizes were elaborately cut glass vases, which were awarded by lot, the numbers drawn by a small boy who stood blind-folded. Preceding the dance a special dinner was served.

* * *

First rally of the Shanghai local Y. W. C. A. and the National Committee of China joint finance campaign will begin at 4:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon, December 8, it was announced last night. Advice given to solicitors in the printed instructions suggest that no contributions be asked from people in groups and that none should apologise for the cause; the attitude advised being that the prospective subscriber be approached with the attitude of sharing a great privilege rather than merely extracting dollars.

* * *

Lieut. W. J. Poland, U. S. N., leaves this afternoon on the Venezuela for Yokohama. There he will join the U. S. S. Brooklyn, going to the United States.

* * *

As a benefit for the Chinese blind, a public entertainment will be given Saturday, December 13, at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in which some 26 sightless boys will participate. The program will consist of calesthenics, drills and other exercises by the blind pupils, supplemented by numbers to be given by students of the Public School for Foreign Boys, under direction of Mr. C. D. Giauque. Receipts from the entertainment will be added to that from the Institute's endowment for support of the School's activities.

* * *

Efforts by resident Russians to ameliorate the lodging and food problem of scores of their countrymen who are destitute in Shanghai has resulted in an arrangement with the management of the Apollo Theater for a benefit performance to be given the night of December 17. Four representative Russian societies have joined together and appointed a general committee to make the affairs a success. These include the Russian Charity Organisation, the Russian Employment Bureau, the Russian Dramatic Club and the Russian Assembly. The program will be in two parts, the first of motion pictures and the second a recital by a number of talented Russian musicians.

* * *

Charges have been field in the United States Court for China against Moy Quong-foy, an American citizen and editor of the Shanghai Morning Post, a Chinese paper. The charges are brought by the United States District Attorney and allege that the accused published articles which tended to create a breach of the peace contrary to the municipal regulations of the French Concession. The trial has been set for 10 o'clock Saturday in the U. S. Court.

* * *

Russian refugees irrespertive of creed, who are in need of clothes, shelter or food, are advised to call on the King's Daughters Society or to Mrs. Naftaly, 1 Carter Road. The police are helping to seek out refugees, therefore those without passports or identity papers are advised not to keep in hiding, but to come out openly, as the police are seeking them out for the purpose only of giving them clothes, food or shelter, by taking their names and addresses and forwarding same to the various committes to obtain help for them.

* * *

Mr. Koo Hsin-yi, chairman of the Nantao Chamber of Commerce, yesterday tendered his resignation immediately upon the election of Mr. Chu Ning-kiang as the vice-chairman of the chamber. The excuse given by Mr. Koo was pressure of rice business in his two hongs. The office of the vice-chairman, it will be remembered, was left vacant by the death of Mr. Soo Yin-shan. Yesterday the committee of the chamber elected Mr. Chu to succeed Mr. Soo.

* * *

Dining and sleeping cars are now attached to the trains running between Changchun and Dairen and Fusan and Changchun on the South Manchuria Railway Company main lines.

* * *

Judgment in the slander case brought by Mr. and Mrs. Ryton against Inspector and Mrs. O'Toole will be rendered in the British Supreme Court this morning.

* * *

The three Russian women charged with opium smuggling on the steamer Penza were convicted yesterday in the Russian Consular Court. Each received six months' imprisonment and an additional fine of $122.

Belgian Queen Views Wonders Of California Canons

Belgian Queen views wonders of California canons. INTERNATIONAL

Queen Elizabeth, of the Belgians, with her party, viewing the wonders of the American River from a point along the Blue Canon, Cal. The King and Queen saw the sights in the West and were visibly impressed with the grandeur of that section of the United States.

Denies Lettland Has Declared War

Relations With Germany Have Been Broken Off Only, Official Bureau Says

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, November 30.—The official Lett Press Bureau states that Lettland has not declared war on Germany but Lettish-German relations have been broken off owing to General von Eberhardt on instructions from the German Government assuming protection of the troops which are fighting against Lettland, thereby violating the Versailles Peace Treaty.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, November 28.—Messrs. Montagu's silver report issued yesterday says:

The fresh record prices culminating in 76 pence on November 25, were due to the exceedingly keen demand from China as the result of which tael exchange commands a high sterling value. Transactions were recorded at much higher rates than the official quotation of 7/4. The subsequent fall in prices was due to the announcement that the United States is prepared to supply broken up silver dollars, of which there are believed to be seventy million ounces available, in exchange for a similar number of gold dollars. This is equivalent to offering silver at 129 cents per ounce as compared with the market price of 136 cents in New York yesterday.

Note Of Czechs Displeases Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

cho-Slovak army and is deeply grateful to all the help given in the past, and which is still being given to Russia and her peoples.

"The Constitutional Democratic party is, however, deeply grieved at the publication of the memorandum by Czecho-Slovak representatives in a moment when Russia is going through a great tragedy, and which might mar the friendly relations that have hitherto existed between Russians and Czechs."

Like Election Day In Chinese City

(Continued from Page 1)

the ambitions and energy of a country."

The students will continue their efforts today and tomorrow and afterwards, they say, results will be seen. They have deserted their class rooms to make street speeches.

The students are as firm in their desire to convince the people of the Chinese City that Japanese goods must neither be used nor purchased as is the ward politician in Boston who insists that if elected he will see that the "peepul" are protected.

Truly Boston has nothing on Shanghai.

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Solid Woven with triple-twisted indestructible edges
Get the most out of your Machinery by using a belt which does not slip or stretch and which *grips*. A slipping belt in your factory is as bad as a leaking petrol tank in your motor car. "Gripoly" has proved itself under test to be the most efficient all round belting. It does not stretch or slip; it resists heat, damp, grease, friction and guide forks as no other belting can. Have the best belting and get the utmost power from your machines.
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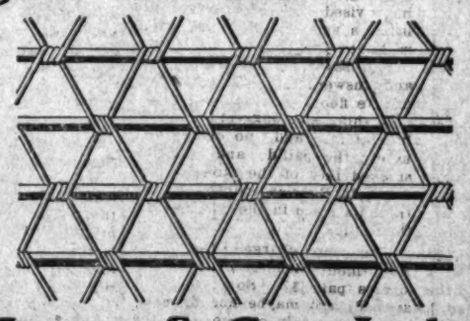
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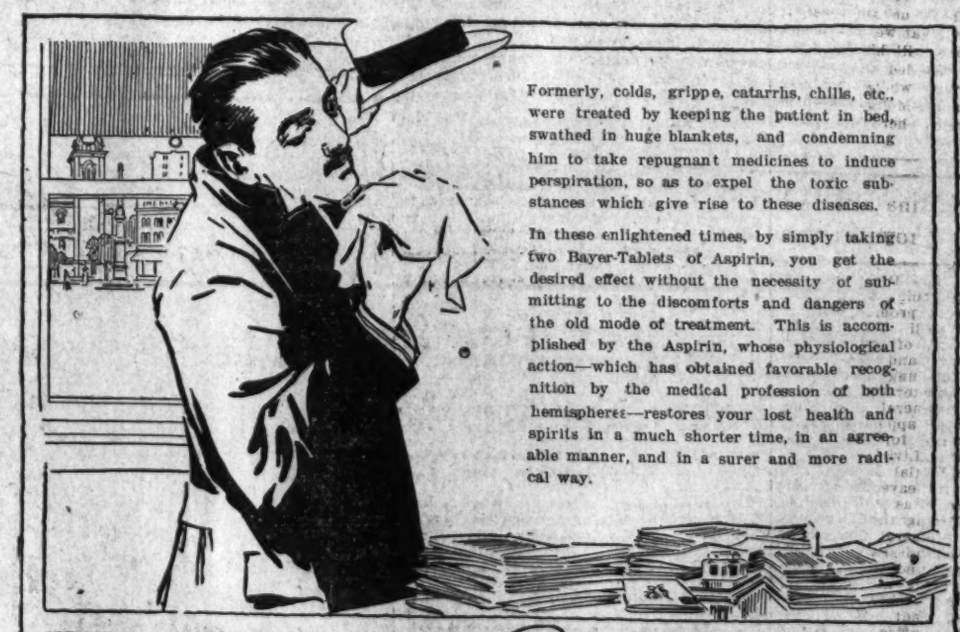
26 SZECHUEN ROAD.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DESTITUTE RUSSIAN EXILES HERE, HUNGRY AND RAGGED

Barefoot Youngsters And Scantily Clad Elders Throng $7 Tenements Near Greek Church

Shanghai has its own little parcel of forlorn and destitute Siberia, carrying the very spirit of hunger and lack of clothes and unemployment brought here from the north. Just how many hundred starving and silent families of Russians are hidden in the recesses of Chinese houses in the Settlement, no one seems to know. But there is one group of ragged humanity, twenty-five in number, not to count the babies, that is living in a building, far out on North Honan Road where anyone who wishes to know may see.

It is a double-decked tenement attached to the Russian Greek church and the wretched community by some means manages to pay rent to the management of the church for the chance to live. Ragged and barefoot youngsters, big blond youths with but a half a wardrobe, women in the scantiest of summer clothing, crowded about. The biggest and reddest faced youth could speak a little English and he volunteered as interpreter. Attired in a well worn suit but without shirt or collar, he led the way smilingly.

LOOKING FOR WORK

Of the first family, only the mother, the little girl whom she was nursing and one boy were at home. The father and other boy were out somewhere searching for work, she explained. It was a cheerless little whitewashed room almost devoid of furniture. How five persons could live in such a box, perhaps ten feet each way she never explained. There was a bench on which the mother sat with her baby, a square Chinese table, a great roll of bedding, kept off the floor by an improvised rack of boards, and lastly a small stove, cold, and without supply of fuel in sight.

She saw the questioning look and answered it: "Oh we sleep on the floor," she said simply.

Nothing else suggested it as a habitation, and no decorations except the pallid and candle-smoked face of the ikon looking down in Russian saintly fashion from its place in the corner near the ceiling.

The priest charged them but $3 a month, she said, while the others paid $7. So it was not so bad, and maybe her husband could get work, or one of the boys, and then they could pay. If they could only get work!

Other neighbors had crowded in.

"Yes, if we can just find something to do," they joined in. "That is all that we need."

Everyone assented.

NOT BOLSHEVISTS

The red faced young giant who had acted as interpreter interposed:

"If only everybody did not think us all Bolsheviks. That is what we meet everywhere. No one will hire Russians."

He led the way to another room where a tall and pale woman—Melina Pelipchukova, he called her—sat among bare surroundings doing nothing but acting as watch over two small children, a boy and a girl at play on the floor. They were not her own, she said, but those of a man who was out looking for work. Her own husband—but her voice suddenly broke and hastily she sought the corner of her apron and hid her face. But the young man took up the tale. She had been separated from her man now many months, due to the Revolution. Three days ago another man just arrived from Siberia, reported that the husband is alive and well but is now living with another woman. It was evident that not cold and hunger alone had come to make this place desolate

In broken English the guide directed the way to the rickety stairs, and then along an open and narrow balcony, past many doors, all leading into other box-like rooms similar to those visited. He stopped at his own and pushing it open motioned his visitor to step in. Then suddenly espying a steaming dish, forgotten in the interruption, he hastened ahead and with much confusion hid the steaming dish together with the tiny spirit lamp and chunk of white bread beneath the improvised bed. Coloring a shade deeper he asked many pardons for the oversight.

THEIR FOOD

"But let me see what kind of food the Russian people have," was asked. That appeared to relieve the situation. Hesitatingly he brought out the steaming dish. It appeared to be rice with a trace of the yolk of egg.

"Kasha," he said, naming it.

Oh, it was good food, he insisted, and might be heated up again and again without hurting it. Plenty nourishing for a young man with good health. But there were many people in Siberia that were not getting anything of that sort and he knew others, here in the same tenement, that did not.

He was learning English, he said, and three hours a day he taught the small children in a private family in Russian. The books on the table were in English. He offered one for inspection. It was Louisa Alcott's "Little Men" and he appeared proud of its possession.

"I must learn English," he said, "because without English I cannot take other work."

The group that had followed from door to door this time did not pursue. But in its place the young men of the tenement one by one slipped in, some seven in all, and stood listening. One brought a kettle of hot water and a glass. Tea should be offered the stranger. There were perhaps two who had cigarettes; these, too, were a part of the hospitality. But one of the group had employment. It was unfortunate, but a young man could get food out of breathing air, one gravely informed, repeating a Russian proverb.

Headquarters Of Cleveland Reds Raided By Police

Cleveland police raid quarters of bomb plotters. INTERNATIONAL

The countrywide cleanup of bomb plotters and anarchists has now turned to Cleveland, (Ohio) where several days ago the police of that city raided the headquarters of alleged plotters, and confiscated several completed bombs, much material used in the manufacture of bombs, and any number of weapons. The big photograph shows the collection of weapons found by the police. The inserts show Theodore Leover (left) and Steve Matejka (right), two alleged plotters arrested by the police.

SONG SERVICE REHEARSAL HELD

'Story Of Bethlehem' Cantata To Feature Christmas Music On December 21

There were forty present at the first rehearsal for the Christmas music which is to be sung at the American Song Service on Sunday, December 21. Another rehearsal will be held today at the Martyr's Memorial Hall at 5:30 sharp. There will be rehearsals every Wednesday and Friday at the same time and place.

The cantata to be given is "The Story of Bethlehem" by Spence. It is given under the direction of C. D. Glauque, the American Song Service choir director. The soloists will be: Mrs. Frank Rawlinson, soprano; Miss Elizabeth Spencer of Anking, contralto; Mr. Charles S. Keen of Nanking, tenor. The baritone has not yet been decided upon.

Besides taking the contralto solos in the cantata, Miss Spencer will give several numbers from the Messiah. Miss Myra B. Olive will render some of the soprano solos from the Messiah, rounding out an excellent and appropriate Christmas program.

The director would be glad to have the help of a few more singers on the chorus parts of the cantata. Tenors are especially needed, but singers might well be used on all parts.

AMERICA WARRING ON BOLSHEVISM

Enigma Of Where Funds Reds Are Using Come From Not Yet Solved

(*Mainichi Chronicle Service*)

Washington, November 17.—War against the Reds is the chief topic of the leading papers all this week. Mr. Palmer's report to the Senate has disclosed the activities of the Reds, which are much more formidable than had been supposed, but no solution has been found for the enigma of where the funds for their activities come from.

The Federal officials are still carrying on their investigations in the hope of discovering a clue to this mystery. Martens, the Bolshevik Ambassador, denies the use of the funds of the Soviet Government.

The effect of the new Espionage Act which Mr. Palmer is urging on the Senate is doubtful. It is believed that it will affect 327 radical papers. The arrest is in progress of six thousand Reds whose names are filed with the Department of Justice, and several hundreds of them are already under lock and key.

Mr. Fergusson, chief Counsel of the Communist party, declares that the arrests will not stop the activities of the Communist party but increase them.

Czecho-Slovak Cross Awarded To Gaida

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Shanghai, Dec. 4.—Reuter's agency learns that just before leaving Vladivostok on November 20 General Gaida received a telegram from Dr. Girsa, Czecho-Slovak Plenipotentiary at Irkutsk, informing him that the Czecho-Slovak Government had awarded him the Czecho-Slovak Croix de Guerre, for his services to the Czecho-Slovak Republic and the Czecho-Slovak army in Siberia. Dr. Grisa added his congratulations to General Gaida on receiving this signal mark of the Czecho-Slovak Government's appreciation.

BERNE TO MEET MASKED FRANCO

After Berne had won over Constance Breasseur at the Victoria Theater Tuesday night the latter complained that the toe hold was the only reason for the Berne victory.

Breasseur now insists that his style is Graeco-Roman rather than catch-as-catch can and the pair will meet next Wednesday night for a purse of $1,000 offered by four prominent local men. Seventy-five percent will go to the winner of the best two out of three falls.

Berne is not as familiar with the Graeco-Roman style as he is in a bout where catch-as-catch can rules prevail but he had agreed to meet the Frenchman at his own game.

Boxing bouts will precede the wrestling event.

RACES IN HONGKONG

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, December 3.—The Jockey Club has fixed the next race meeting for February.

Dance At Town Hall

The following program of Dance Music will be played by the Municipal Band at the Town Hall this evening beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1.—One step "When we went to Sunday School" van Alstyne
2.—Waltz "Italian Night Waltzes" ..... Roberts
3.—Fox trot "N' Everything" ..... Jolsen
4.—One step "When we meet in the sweet bye and bye" ..... Murphy
5.—Fox trot "We'll build a Rainbow in the Sky" Whitting
6.—Waltz "Riverside Bells" McKee
7.—One step "Come back to Erin, Mona Darling" .. Reed
8.—Fox trot "Mandy and Me" ..... Gumble

A. de Kryger.
Conductor-in-Charge.

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China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

The Presidential Mandate appointing the new Cabinet has been promulgated. General Tien Wen-li holds concurrently the office of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and Mr. Fu Yoh-fung remains as Acting Minister of Education.

General Hsu Shu-cheng has been appointed envoy plenipotentiary for conferring honors on the Living Buddha by a Presidential Mandate Wednesday. He will leave for Outer Mongolia as soon as the documents for conferring the honors are ready.

General Chen Yi, the Resident Commissioner of Urga, telegraphed that he is proceeding to Peking at once in deference to the wishes of the Central Government. He has handed over his office to General Chu Chi-hsiang, the Brigade Commander, temporarily.

The cancellation of the Mongolian autonomy has frustrated the plans of the Dala Lama to cooperate with the Living Buddha about certain plans. The Thibetan situation is comparatively better.

General Hsu Shu-cheng has decided to negotiate for a small loan to redeem the loans contracted from the Russians by Outer Mongolia.

Mr. Tseng Chun-chien will be appointed Vice-minister of Finance. When Mr. Chiang Ching-koo, the Charge d'Affairs returns from his Tokio office, he will be appointed director of the Salt Transportation Bureau of Kirin and Heilungkiang.

An extra urgent telegram was received by the Cabinet and Ministry from Mr. Chiang Ching-koo last night, conveying the reply of the Tokio Government to the Chinese protest over the Foochow brawl. The details of the reply, however, could not be ascertained.

The American financiers have expressed their willingness to invest in Chinese industries including the promotion of the hide, fur and cattle industries in Mongolia. Statistics of the productions are being gathered.

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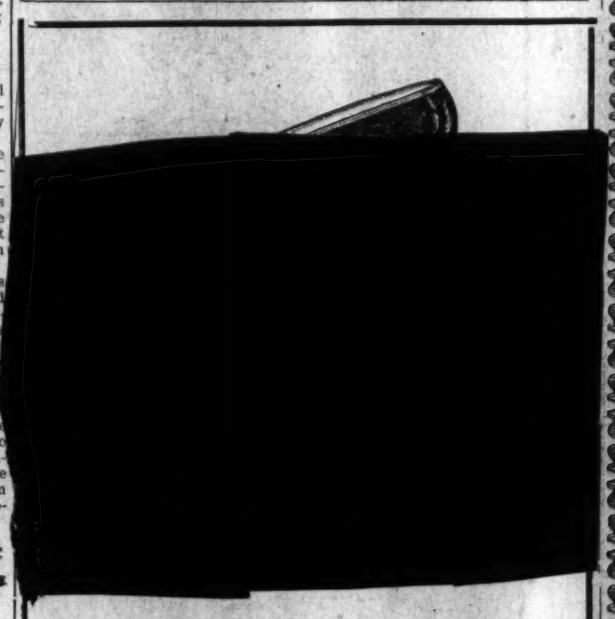

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The Price is now Reduced
5 TINS FOR $1.00
Sold by all dealers
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
AGENTS

Health, Beauty And The Home

The Servantless House

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,

The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

THE recent increase in rents, owing to scarcity of dwellings, has aroused serious interest in building plans. During the war nearly all building was stopped, but now more families than ever are demanding the opportunity to build and own their homes.

Passing through a New York street the other day the author saw a last forlorn house between two stores. It was of red brick and four stories high, with a wide veranda, many bay windows and high ceilings, of the type familiarly recognized as a "mansion." This house is a good example of how not to build to-day. The conditions which made this house so desirable forty years ago have totally changed, for we are now facing the era of the servantless house.

In building we must think not only of the cost of producing the house, but of the cost of upkeep. It is not so much what the house costs as the amount of money it takes to heat it, to mow its lawn, to clean its floors, wash its windows and serve its meals. The most economical house is the one which reduces the need of servants to a minimum. For, however we may try, we cannot refute the fact that only the very rich to-day can afford servants. Plain Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Brown will either have to do their own work or rely on occasional day labor.

a single week without going on strike! The reason our kitchens and other parts of the house have been so inconvenient heretofore is because they have been built by men who drew them on paper, but never worked in them in daily life.

The efficiency experts tell us that good work must be "routed." This means that we must pass from one step to another with the least possible waste motion and effort. Whole factories are now built so that raw material entering at one end goes straight through, coming out a finished product at the other.

But take the average kitchen and see how the woman must dance backward and forward, across and about before she can serve a meal. In sweeping and dusting she must go from closet to door, through hall and across and back, wasting effort and time.

It is impossible in so short an article to handle adequately so big a subject, but it suffices to say that the servantless house of the future must be built along the following lines:

Main equipment of sink, stove, table so arranged to permit routed work.

Exits and entrances of rooms with least waste space and opportunity for dust catching.

Composition flooring, with two-foot baseboards, to make easy mop-

[redacted]cks, etc.

in high closets,

or cubby holes.

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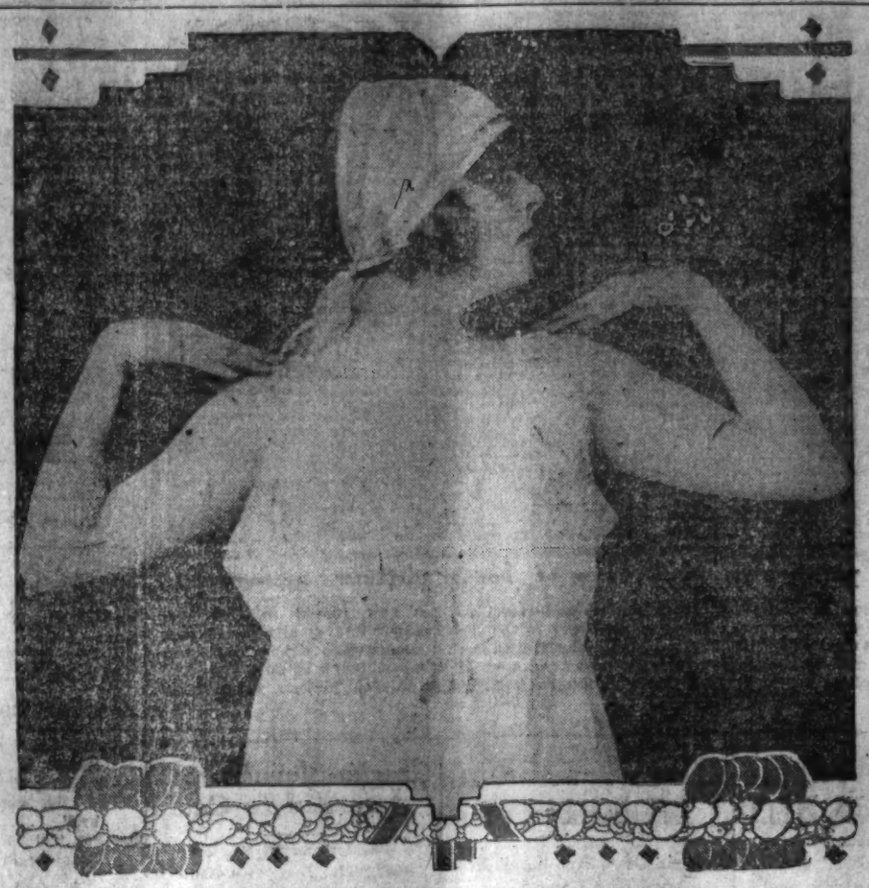

"The Best Way to Develop the Arms Is By Daily Exercises and By Massage with Plumpening Oils and Creams."

Photograph Posed by MISS GRACE DARLING at CAMPBELL STUDIO.

viate the necessity of individual furnaces or stoves.

The smaller, the more compact and the better arranged the space the easier work in the house will be. The more built-in furniture the better. This means fewer movables to clean under and fewer furnishings to move from place to place, as well as a more artistic whole.

Many families will soon be forced to choose between having a small, easily operated home and hotel life. What woman would not choose the former way of living?

We need architectural and household efficiency experts to come to the aid of the average family and design homes which are at once comfortable, attractive and step-saving. And the home builder should seek the advice of such experts. Its cost will be more than saved in the decreased cost of upkeep.

Beautiful Arms

By Lina Cavalieri,

The Most Famous Living Beauty.

ARMS are a woman's first aid to grace and loveliness. A beautiful woman with her arms raised above her head in a charming, graceful poise seems to me to look forth from them as from a wreath of lilies.

For the culture of these lilies there must be care and thoughtfulness. Do not wear your sleeves too tight, for that will pinch, flatten and redden them.

The best way to develop them if they are thin is by daily exercise and by massage with plumpening oils and creams.

Reduce them also by the right exercise or massage. Keep them white and smooth by the use of pure creams, pure soaps and pure powders. Do not let them get discolored by the dark linings of your gowns. I use white linings in all my robes.

Be sure that every movement of the arms is a picture, and a beautiful one. It is not necessary to make awkward motions with the arms. If you are not already endowed with grace, it is easy enough to acquire it.

For instance, there is the pose in which the elbow is bent, the fingers lie loosely against the neck and the thumb hangs in loose and careless fashion. This seems an involuntary movement, yet it loosens, "limbers," as I have heard some one say, the tight and awkward muscles.

The same purpose is served by standing with both arms above the head, the elbows slightly bent, the arms gently curved and the fingers hanging loosely apart. All these things teach a mastery of the arms, which are sometimes awkward and rebellious in their movements.

A movement which teaches abandonment of the arms is that of turning the arm outward, the cupped hand resting on the head, the palm outward.

One of the most graceful poses and one most productive of grace of the arms is extending the arms rippingly in front of the body, the hands slightly raised above the shoulders, the fingers close together, yet relaxed. This exercise might be called "playing river with the arms."

Another movement for making the arms pliant is to bend the elbow, and, bending the head, rest it on the hand.

For relaxing and resting the arms raise them to a level with the shoulders and let them drop as though they were heavy weights to the side.

Clasp or hook the fingers of one hand in those of the other, one hand being palm downward and the other palm upward. Raise the elbows shoulder high and move to the left, dragging the other and resisting arm as far as it can be drawn. Reverse this movement. Shortly you will notice the muscles of the upper arm growing larger and firmer.

The thin girl should apply olive oil or lanolin to plumpen her arms, patting the remedy softly into the skin every day.

If the arms are too fat have some one else massage them by a wringing, twisting movement and by a quick swinging of the arms back and forth.

Some arms lose much of their rightful loveliness by having skin of coarse and unattractive texture. The use of the flesh brush, preferably a long-handled one, in the daily bath, should remove this trouble by opening the closed pores, whose closing makes the skin so rough. After a vigorous rubbing with the flesh brush a softening wash or unguent should be applied. Here is one that will be found most excellent for softening and whitening the skin of the arms: Bran, one ounce; enough benzoin to moisten it and the juice of one lemon.

There are some women who prefer this because they think it possesses greater bleaching properties than the other: Lemon juice, one ounce; glycerine, one ounce; rosewater, one ounce.

Rough, red arms that present a grimy appearance should be washed every night before retiring with warm water and a good castile soap. Dry thoroughly with a rough towel and apply a soothing lotion made up of equal parts of glycerine and rosewater, or, if you wish, rub in a little cold cream.

Be Shown To World

American Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham has received from the State Department at Washington, D.C. notice that the Mississippi Valley Exposition, originally set for November 13-27 of this year has been postponed to March 1-13, 1920. The aim of the exposition is to set before the people of the world an idea of the wealth and resources of the Mississippi Valley and in this connection the exhibits, it is believed, will be of particular interest to foreign buyers.

The advance notice regarding the exposition, a copy of which has been sent to Mr. Cunningham, follows:

There will be held at St. Louis, March 1 to 13, 1920, inclusive, an Exposition of the products of the Mississippi Valley. This is in harmony with the Mississippi Valley movement first projected by the Mississippi Valley Association, and which has actively interested in it a number of the most prominent men in the Mississippi Valley.

THE PURPOSE

The general purpose of the Mississippi Valley Association is to advise and acquaint the people of the United States and other countries of the wealth and resources of the Mississippi Valley, especially that foreign buyers may be informed. Following this general plan and in order that there might be a practical direction given to it, the Mississippi Valley Exposition was organised so that the foreign buyers, and the home buyers as well, after being acquainted with the wonderful resources of the Mississippi Valley might have assembled at some one place these resources and the manufactured products of the Valley, so that they could not only see them, but could talk directly with those who produce them, and get complete information as to prices, deliveries, etc.

The Mississippi Valley Association, has through its President, Mr. H. H. Merrick, who is also President of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and President of a large banking institution in Chicago, given its heartiest approval and indorsement to the Mississippi Valley Exposition Plan, and is working in the closest relationship with it. Mr. Merrick is honorary Vice-President of the Mississippi Valley Exposition and its officers are composed of important business men in various cities of the Mississippi Valley. Mr. John M. Parker of New Orleans is Honorary President, of the Exposition, and Mr. F. Ernest Cramer of St. Louis, Vice-President.

HUGE PRODUCTION

From literature which the Exposition is issuing, it is stated that the Mississippi Valley has an approximate area of 1,725,000 square miles; approximate population of 56,539,000. It includes twenty-two entire states and part of four other states; contains more miles of railway than any country in Europe. It contains the greatest natural water highways in the world, the Mississippi and its tributaries and the upper Great Lakes. It includes 70 percent of the farm acreage of the United States, and produces:

76 percent of the wheat
60 percent of the bituminous coal
47 percent of the lumber
70 percent of the cotton
55 percent of the wool
69 percent of the petroleum
94 percent of the iron ore
85 percent of the corn
81 percent of the hogs
52 percent of the sheep
74 percent of the cattle

It contains 120 cities with a population of more than 25,000 each, and twenty-six cities each with a population of more than [illegible]0,000 and it is the center of the [illegible]cking industry, and contains the largest iron and steel centers in the country. The literature states that it contains more diversity of employment than any other section of the country to avail itself of present opportunities for foreign trade. It can ship direct from any of its largest cities by rail and boat from its own seaports to any foreign seaport. It is consequently a tremendous factor in the industrial, commercial, agricultural and financial life of the nation.

A program has been arranged by the Exposition managers on which notable men will appear and make addresses concerning the various questions relating to the greater development of the Mississippi Valley. Foreign buyers are extended a very special invitation to attend the Exposition so that they may learn, not only what are the resources of the Valley, but gather other information concerning its shipping facilities.

FOREIGN TRADE

Some of the large bankers of the Valley are showing very active interest in the success of the Exposition and will demonstrate to manufacturers how Foreign trade business may be secured and financed. The Exposition managers state that they have made arrangements by which Foreign buyers not speaking English, but speaking French, Spanish and Italian, may have every facility extended to them.

Governors of the states of the Mississippi Valley have expressed an interest in the Exposition and will appoint delegates from prominent manufacturers, and business men to attend it.

There will be no advance prices at the hotels during the Exposition.

The Managing Director of the Exposition is Robert L. Burch.

FOREIGN CHILDREN IN THE FAR EAST

are especially subject to worms, some of the indications of which are irregular appetite, bad breath, grinding of the teeth in sleep, pain and swelling of the abdomen, irritation in the nose. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, given for a few days destroy worms, and a marked improvement in appetite and general health speedily follows.

As an example of their efficacy in cases of this nature the evidence of Mrs. E. Morrison, Didsbury, North West Canada, is illuminating. She writes:

"I can strongly recommend Baby's Own Tablets to mothers whose children are troubled with worms. I have never used a better medicine for this trouble. I have also found the Tablets good at teething time."

Babies and young children need special medicine of their own, something prompt yet mild in action, and which can be given without the slightest fear or hesitation. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy exactly answer this description. They are guaranteed under Government Analyst's certificate to contain not the slightest atom of opiate, narcotic, or other injurious drug, and they are just the right remedy for infantile indigestion, colic, constipation, simple fever, diarrhoea, teething troubles and colds. Obtainable from chemists everywhere, also post free at 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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SEES LONG HIGH PRICE REGIME

Standard Oil Chief Tells Trade Conference Effect Of War Debts

FOR EXTENDED CREDITS

Economy And Big Production His Remedy For Upset World Conditions

Atlantic City, October 18.—"No trade conference ever faced more interesting or perhaps more difficult problems than those which will come before us," said Alfred C. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standrad Oil Company and chairman of the executive committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in welcoming the foreign delegates to the international trade conference given in their honor at the Traymore tonight. The conference opens Wednesday.

Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company and president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, acted as toastmaster. Responses in behalf of the foreign delegation were made by Florimond Hankar, director of the National Bank of Belgium; Eugenie Schneider, head of the Creusot works; Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, chairman of the British mission, and Commander Luigi Quartieri, president of the Italian group.

"With memories fresh in our thoughts," Mr. Bedford said, "of the marvellous courage and the stupendous sacrifices and sufferings which finally culminated in victory in the most tremendous war the world has ever witnessed, and with the new blood ties growing out of that titanic struggle which bind us to each of your countries, we cannot look upon you as strangers and I do not believe you will at any time here feel yourselves in a strange land."

WAR UPSET BALANCE

"We of both sides of the ocean know that international commerce had been hundreds of years in arriving at that nicety of balance by which the peoples of the different countries were enabled to enrich their lives and add to the sum of human comfort by trading freely with each other, and we know that by the breath of war this finely poised equilibrium was upset; that now, nearly a year since the armistice, our business relations are still far from the stage where the freest interchange of commodities can be resumed. Not only the physical comfort and well being but the very lives of millions of people depend upon this modern mechanism of international trade being restored; upon the barriers that have been erected in the wake of war being levelled until the channels of commerce can be reopened so that commodities may flow unchecked from where they are most plentiful to where they are most needed. This is the purpose which brings us together.

"Almost fantastically strange economic conditions confront us upon every hand, but we cannot be surprised to find that this great war, like other wars, has enormously displayed the ratio between commodities and money, reducing the supplies of commodities and enormously augmenting the paper currency and deposits set off against them.

"It seems to me that much of the success of our efforts just now will depend upon how we regard this step-child of the war. You are probably familiar with the annual review of the Swiss bank corporation for the year 1918, which in its summary shows that leaving Russia out of consideration the note circulation of the belligerents increased during the war by 447 percent, while during the same period their gold reserves increased only 45 percent.

"To me the existence of this great mass of paper currency precludes the possibility of a rapid fall in prices, even if such a trend would not find formidable obstacles in the great volume of national debts and the determination of labor to keep wages high. High prices may be regarded as a symptom of unsoundness, but we can all appreciate the danger which would accompany any rapid fall in prices, which would cause goods to sell at less than they cost, and the repayment in dear money of debts which had been contracted in cheap money.

MUST ACCEPT CHANGED VALUES

"For these primary reasons it seems as if we must be reconciled for the time to a changed valuation of money and adjust ourselves to a permanently higher level of prices. I mention those few things because, in my opinion, they have much to do with the matter of credits and credit is the kernel of the world's financial problem today. The debt of the allies to America is of an entirely short dated character, and it would seem that commercial recovery will have a close relationship to the funding of these debts over a lengthy period.

"This will permit of the freer movement of foodstuffs and raw materials which are so urgently needed overseas, and which we are determined to strain the utmost limit of our ability to supply. The question of high prices is neither of dominating influence now nor will it in my opinion be of supreme importance when credits in the long future are being liquidated. The present duty is to arrange these credits rapidly enough to relieve the existing international situation.

"We are anxious to do this. We are prompted not altogether by business reasons to help set the world right and to bring about real prosperity, which we feel can never exist while so large an area of former economic activity is unproductive.

"The supply of labor everywhere is inadequate, hence the necessity of increased individual industry and production. Fortunately we have learned to multiply production per capita by a more widespread development and use of machinery. Those of us who have witnessed the operation of marvellous devices created to serve as agencies of destruction will be little surprised to find ever more ingenious use made of power driven mechanical devices in the interest of reconstruction. Some of our efforts in this direction you will see for yourselves as we shall open wide to you the doors of our greatest industrial centers."

Building Expert Entertained Here By Shipyard Men

Representative Of Board In United States Honored Guest

Directors of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works were hosts last night to Mr. J. L. Luckenbach, expert for the United States Shipping Board, at a dinner served at the Chinese Naval Club on Bubbling Well Road. The affair was wholly informal.

Mr. Luckenbach, vice-president of the great New York steamship line that bears his name, has been spending some time in the Far East, giving technical advice as to construction of a number of American merchant ships being built in China and Japan. He is working under the direction of his father-in-law, Mr. J. A. MacGregor, former president of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco and now Shipping Board chief representative in the Far East.

After having spent a few days here, looking over the conditions at the Kiangnan shipyards where four huge cargo boats are being constructed, Mr. Luckenbach and his secretary, Mr. M. E. Marriman, are to return to Yokohama tomorrow.

The American shipping expert asserted last night that he is highly pleased with the progress that has been made at the local shipyards. He was very complimentary in his expressions regarding the shipbuilders here.

Denniston Players Coming

With the latest New York successes, The Denniston Players will open a short engagement at the Lyceum Theater on Monday evening, January 5. The company ends a successfull engagement at Honolulu on December 10 and plays at Yokohama and Kobe before coming here.

The company includes Messrs. Reynolds Denniston, Leo Kennedy, William Augustin, Reginald Wykeham, W. D. Howard, David Beldridge, Harry Mansion, De Witt Newing, R. D. Clifton and Phil Armand and Misses Warda Howard, Florence Chapman, Valentine Sydney, Pressey Preston and Shirley Huxley.

Among the productions to be staged here are "Up In Mabel's Room," "Civilian Clothes," "The Third Degree," "Friendly Enemies," "Our Wives," "Nightie Night" and "The Woman in Room 13."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

OH BOY!!
THIS IS NO PLACE FOR A MINISTERS SON
SLAP HIM HARD ELMER
ELLO ED GLAD TO SEE YER BACK AGAIN
OW!!!
WELL IF IT AINT LITTLE ELMER AND HE'S AS STRONG AS EVER
INDOOR SPORTS
SICKING THE PHYSICAL HUMORIST ONTO THE BOOKKEEPER WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE BEACH WITH A PIP OF A SUNBURN
TAD '29

NINGPO OBSERVES THANKSGIVING IN HOMESIDE STYLE

(China Press Correspondence)

Ningpo, December 1.—For the first time in many years the American community observed Thanksgiving Day in a genuinely American way.

The affair was under the direction of the American Red Cross which had appointed a committee to make arrangements for the day. The first thing on the program was a basketball game at the Presbyterian Boys' Academy between a picked team from the Baptist Boys' Academy and the Presbyterian Academy, playing against the Americans. The game was called at 4:30 p.m. and was full of interest from the start.

The American men had the advantage over the Chinese boys because of superior size, but the game was snappy from start to finish. On account of darkness the last quarter could not be played. After the game the Americans went to the home of Mr. McKee where they held a short business meeting of the Red Cross, the most important item of business being the annual election of officers. Mr. Lucas of the Standard Oil Co. was elected chairman and Mrs. Hylbert of the Baptist Mission secretary-treasurer.

AND PUMPKIN PIE

Five other members of the executive committee were also elected. The meeting then adjourned and the company went to the home of the Misses Duncan and Gauss where two long tables tastefully decorated with the national colors and autumn yellows and browns were awaiting the guests. The ladies had prepared the menu with a view of reminding everyone of similar days in the homeland, and it certainly attained the end, from roast turkey to pumpkin pie a-la-mode, with all the other accessories peculiar to such a time. After the dinner, Miss Lawrence gave several fine piano selections, and Mrs. Smith entertained the children with stories. Following these, the entire company indulged in games of one sort or another until a late hour.

On Sunday, the monthly preaching service of the Missionary Association was held on the North Bank at the Presbyterian Chapel and was a Thanksgiving service. The preacher of the evening was the Rev. Sidney McKee. Miss Duncan sang a solo during the service; although the audience was composed of other nationalities besides American, they all joined in making it a true service of thanksgiving to Almighty God for His mercies of the past year.

Hun War Prisoners Given Good Jobs In Japan During Fight

Efforts on the part of German prisoners in Japan to get positions again in the schools of China have come to light recently in letters to the heads of various Chinese educational institutions. Incidentally the correspondence establishes the fact, frequently denied, that German prisoners of war enjoyed privileges in Japan such as are only accorded honored guests.

A request for employment on the faculty of one of the largest universities in China was received this week in a letter addressed to the President of the institution. The applicant has been employed in one of the nigh schools of Japan during his captivity and cannot leave, says the letter, until he can assure the Japanese authorities he has such a position.

This German was a teacher in a German school in Tsingtau. He was with the others "who had to fulfill their military duties at the outbreak of the war, being made prisoner of war and brought to Japan." Before he can come to China "it is necessary to give the Japanese authorities the assurance that" he is to be "in such a position in China."

He is "an able linguist who has studied both Chinese and Japanese. . . . so that he was able, ... to be employed by the Japanese authorities during his captivity as a translator in one of the German Japanese Technical High Schools in Japan."

In spite of the man's wonderful attainments and winning ways the head of the university promptly replied to the address Bando, Japan, declining to find employment for any German war prisoners.

"DE LUXE ANNIE"

Western Canadians Becoming Hostile Toward Orientals

Aliens Are Sinister Factor In Situation Due To Unemployment

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 1.—A Vancouver telegram to the Times states "there are approximately 38,000 Chinese, 10,000 Japanese and 2,500 Indians in British Columbia today, largely employed in lumber mills. Their total earnings amount to at least to $24,000,000 a year, quite half of which is sent to the land of their origin.

With the return of the oversea forces the feeling against alien labor is again becoming intensified. Owing to winter and the consequent closing down of many industries and public works, the unemployment situation is growing more serious and the hostility to orientals in British Columbia is liable again to become a burning question."

Paris Printers Vote To Return To Work

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, November 29.—The newspaper printers today decided by 741 votes to 463 to resume work.

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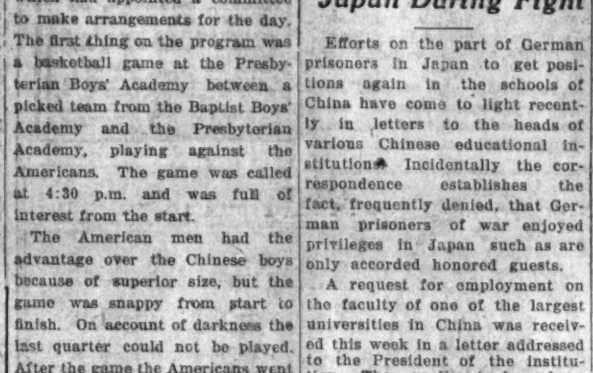

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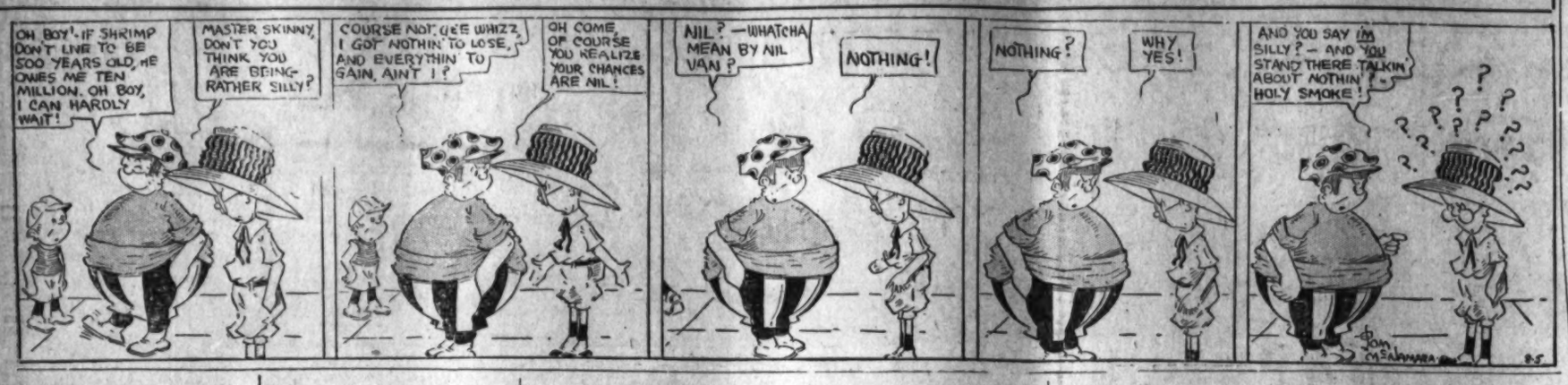
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MASTER SKINNY, DON'T YOU THINK YOU ARE BEING RATHER SILLY?
COURSE NOT, GEE WHIZZ, I GOT NOTHIN TO LOSE, AND EVERYTHIN TO GAIN, AIN'T I?
OH COME, OF COURSE YOU REALIZE YOUR CHANCES ARE NIL!
NIL? —WHATCHA MEAN BY NIL VAN?
NOTHING!
NOTHING?
WHY YES!
AND YOU SAY I'M SILLY? — AND YOU STAND THERE TALKIN ABOUT NOTHIN'? HOLY SMOKE!
Tom McNamara

EXCHANGES ARE BITTER IN DEBATE ON SHANTUNG

Reed Engages In Heated Personal Controversies With McCumber And Hitchcock

CHARGE OF PROGERMANISM

Missourian Resents McCumber's Imputation And Turns It Against Hitchcock

Washington, October 14.—A whirlwind of bitter debate swirled in the Senate today about the Shantung provision in the Versailles treaty, by which the former economic privileges on the Chinese Peninsula are assigned to Japan. The debate was precipitated by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the majority leader, who vigorously urged that the Senate adopt his amendment to restore the Shantung rights to China.

Before the debate was over Senator McCumber, Republican of North Dakota, who replied to Mr. Lodge's speech, became engaged in a heated controversy with Senator Reed, Democrat of Missouri, who challenged Mr. McCumber's assertion that foes of the League of Nations covenant, in attacking Japan and others of the Allied powers, were showing "solicitude" for Germany.

The interchange between the two Senators ended in Senator Reed demanding that the chair call Mr. McCumber to order, in an effort to compel the North Dakota Senator to retract his insinuation, as Mr. Reed interpreted it, of pro-Germanism against the league critics.

Senator Dall, Republican of Delaware, who was in the chair, ruled in favor of Mr. Reed, sustaining the point of order against Senator McCumber. The latter, still declining to retract, went on with his speech, after Mr. Reed had stated that he would withdraw his point of order, having won the decision of the chair.

Mr. McCumber, before plunging into his speech again, took occasion to say that no "remark that has been made has changed my opinion." "He was perfectly willing," he said, "that any Senator accept that as an explanation, although insisting that he had not used the expression 'pro-Germanism' in relation to any one."

TILT BETWEEN SENATORS

Later Senator Reed became involved in an exchange of personalities with Senator Hitchcock, the minority leader, whom the Missourian accused of "glaring inconsistency" in having fought, while the war was on, for the Hitchcock resolution for an embargo against shipping munitions to the Allies, and now taking sides with the Allies, as Mr. Reed said, in a League project that would "tie the United States indefinitely with all of Europe and its wrangles."

Senator Reed brought before the Senate, after Mr. Hitchcock had challenged the accuracy of his statements, documents from The Congressional Record, in an effort to show that Mr. Hitchcock had offered his embargo resolution in December, 1914, and later, after the sinking of the Lusitania, had once more urged its adoption by the Senate.

The Missouri Senator accused Mr. Hitchcock of having endeavored through his resolution to embarrass the Allies.

"I was merely trying to keep the United States neutral until we entered the war," snapped Mr. Hitchcock. "I have no apology to make for my attitude."

"No, let the record stand as it is," returned Mr. Reed.

Another phase of the day's debate was the demand by Mr. Reed that, owing to the failure of the Administration to submit data asked for by the Senate in relation to matters involved in the treaty, including the Shantung award, consideration of the treaty be suspended. Mr. Reed contended that as the President appeared to be unable, because of his illness, to take up Senate requests that had been communicated to the White House, the Senate was unable intelligently to pursue the discussion of the treaty.

The Senate took no action on Mr. Reed's suggestion, the matter being dropped after Senators Brandegee, La Follette, and Lodge had pointedly expressed their disapproval of the Senate's inability to get data which they declared was essential in considering the treaty.

Senator Lodge's speech on the Shantung award was devoted largely to a historical review of the circumstances surrounding the acquisition by Japan of the economic privileges on the peninsula after having wrested them in the course of the war from Germany.

He sharply questioned Japan's good faith in her assurances of an early return of the Shantung rights to China, saying that her dealings with Korea were an indication of what she might be expected to do with Shantung.

The Massachusetts Senator asserted that Japan wanted Shantung in order to increase her foothold in China, as part of a scheme to control the Orient.

One point emphasised in Mr. Lodge's speech had to do with diplomatic interchanges between the United States and China as to Shantung. After the United States had broken off relations with Germany in 1917, and Japan was trying to persuade China to remain neutral, Mr. Lodge said, the American Ambassador at Tokio, on his own authority, gave China the assurance that, if she also broke with Germany, the United States would uphold her in her efforts to regain control of Shantung.

This step the American Ambassador took, Mr. Lodge said, on his own responsibility, but expected that the United States Government would back him up. Owing to cable communication being broken, Mr. Lodge said the Ambassador was unable to get in touch with Washington. China severed relations with Germany, Mr. Lodge went on, and the assurance of the American Ambassador was never repudiated by this Government.

Senator Lodge could not understand, he said, how any Senator could vote to give Japan the Shantung rights after this nation, through its Ambassador's actions at Tokio, had "deliberately "drawn China into the war, with at least an implied assurance of assistance at the Peace Conference."

SEES AFFRONT TO JAPAN

In his reply to Senator Lodge, Mr. McCumber put to the Senate the question as to what was to be done about the Shantung matter, so as to eliminate it from the treaty in a way that would not constitute a deliberate affront to Japan, an associate in the war. It was in the course of Mr. McCumber's denunciation of the attitude taken by the advocates of the Lodge resolution that the colloquy between him and Mr. Reed ensued.

"No matter how scholarly or how interesting a discourse may be on this problem, it avails little unless it reaches some conclusion that will settle something besides a mere sentiment," said Senator McCumber.

"I do not believe there is any one in the Senate who would be pleased to see the German concessions in Shantung retained permanently by Japan. I do not believe there is a Senator who does not agree with the Senator from Massachusetts that the purposes of Japan have been to control China. No one questions but that a little empire with 65,000,000 people must necessarily seek some outlet for her population and some territory in which she can trade.

"Japan, starting in the line of progression very many years behind the Western nations, seeks her outletting channel, and we will all agree that whatever she may gain in China in the absolute control over the industries of that country will be detrimental to the commerce of the Western nations.

"But after we have agreed with these propositions the question stares us in the face: How are you going to settle it? How are you going to wrest this territory from Japan? Does the Senator from Massachusetts believe that if we insert the name 'China' in Articles 156, 157, 158 in place of the word 'Japan' that has settled this question?

"Japan's answer would be: 'Well, what are you going to do about it?' What will be our reply? Will it be war? If it is not war it is not anything, and I am opposed to pointing a gun which is unloaded and when the party at whom it is aimed knows it is unloaded. To my mind it is far better from a standpoint of national honor, as well as the viewpoint of a practical settlement, that we do not attempt to do that which we do not intend to carry out.

"Under the treaty we have something by which we have a hold upon Japan as to the ultimate restriction of the privileges in the Shantung peninsula. We have an agreement whereby a world league will have a grip upon the situation in such a way that they can say to Japan: 'We demand of you that you fulfill your obligations.'"

"Does the Senator think that Japan would yield this territory at the request of the League?" interrupted Senator Reed.

"I think she would have to if the League was of any value whatever," replied Mr. McCumber.

"Would the League have to use force?" asked Mr. Reed.

"I think it would not have to use force," replied Senator McCumber.

"If the League would not have to use force after it was organised, why is it that the League which is now in existence, according to the view of the proponents of the League, does not use its moral suasion to have Japan do justice now?" demanded Mr. Reed. "If Japan can bluff them now, why can she not bluff them after a while?"

"Japan cannot bluff the world now," replied Mr. McCumber. "She is not doing any more now than simply complying with agreements which she made with Great Britain, France and Italy, and also with China."

"That treaty between Japan and China was secured by force," said Mr. Reed.

"Oh, we have gone over that question of securing a treaty from China by force until it is getting somewhat stale," replied Mr. McCumber. "China has not made a treaty in eighty years with the great nations that has not been brought about by coercion. The other nations secured their we secured the open door in Japan fifty or sixty years ago, when we sent Admiral Perry treaties in exactly the same way over."

Senator Reed asked if the President had not tried to have Japan fix a day when she would return the Shantung privileges to China.

"Yes, and Japan has stated that she will fulfill her obligations in accordance with her promise, which is that she will proceed immediately after the treaty is put into effect," replied Mr. McCumber. "That does not mean the next hour, or the next day, but it does mean she will proceed forthwith. If she does not, the League may intervene."

"I trust the Senator will throw a little light on the future conduct of the Japanese in Shantung by some reference to the 'good faith' in which they carried out their solemn and repeated disclaimers, first, to establish a protectorate in Korea, and then their denial of intent to annex Korea," suggested Senator McCormick.

"The only difference is that the Senator from Illinois will leave Japan in a position where she can do in China exactly what she did in Korea. I propose to bind her to her obligation to return it."

REED-McCUMBER WRANGLE

Senator Reed alluded to Japan as having stolen Shantung.

Senator McCumber heatedly objected to promiscuous epithets being applied to nations associated with the United States in the war.

"I know that since the war has practically closed a great many Senators prefer now to consider these nations as our enemies," Mr. McCumber went on, "and Germany seems to be more an object of solicitude than our friends who helped us to defeat Germany. I think the Japanese people have some sense of national honor and integrity, and I would rather stand upon that and say to Japan, 'We trust you.'"

Senator Reed exclaimed: "I am going to ask if the Senator, when he said that some Senators were becoming more 'solicitous' about Germany than they were about the rights of our assistants, meant that, and if so, I want him to name the Senators."

"There have been a great many arguments on the floor of the Senate," replied Mr. McCumber "arguments filled with hatred, filled almost with curses of our principal ally (Great Britain) in this great struggle; and in the attempts to prevent the adoption of the League of Nations they have been made on the assumption that we must so guard ourselves in every particular that there could not be a decison against us, even though we were in the wrong. That has been followed by arguments on the floor that we were, in effect, getting such a grip on the throat of Germany that we would strangle her to death for all future time. That is what I mean, and that is sufficient for me."

"This cry of pro-Germanism has become very frequent here," retorted Senator Reed, "generally more by innuendo than by direct statement."

"I had not used the word 'pro-Germanism' myself," declared Senator McCumber.

"The Senator came very near it," replied Mr. Reed, but if he wishes to retract it now I have nothing to say."

"I have no desire to retract anything I stated," snapped Mr. McCumber.

"If the Senator does not propose to retract, then I propose under the rules of the Senate to have this matter settled right now," insisted Mr. Reed.

"I have the floor, and I decline to yield," returned Mr. McCumber. "We will see whether the rules of the Senate will be enforced or not."

Senator Ball, who was in the chair, ruled that Senator McCumber was entitled to the floor. Senator Reed contended that when another Senator was called to order that Senator must take his seat until the question at issue was passed upon by the chair. Senator McCumber insisted that he had the floor and would not yield.

"I am unwilling that the Senator proceed until his insinuation that impugne the honor of the Senate shall be passed upon," said Senator Reed.

Senator Ball, after reading the Senate rule touching upon the point of order, decided in favor of Senator Reed. After this the Senator said he was perfectly willing to withdraw the point and to let the Senator from North Dakota proceed.

On resuming, Senator McCumber declared heatedly:

"I suppose that every one has his own views as to what constitutes an impugning of honor. I have mine, and any remark that has been made from any source has not changed my opinion. I am perfectly willing that any Senator may accept that explanation from me."

When Mr. McCumber had finished his speech, Mr. Reed began his attack on Mr. Hitchcock. The Missourian had no patience, he said, with the attitude of Mr. Hitchcock in advocating a League of Nations that would "tie-up the United States in European tangles." Senator Reed declared that Mr. Hitchcock's attitude in the Senate in the early days of the war was distinctly favorable to Germany.

"Even after the Lusitania was sunk, the Senator from Nebraska urged his embargo resolution," said Mr. Reed.

Senator Hitchcock denied that he had taken any step contrary to the policy of the United States at any time during the war.

"Well let us get the records, then," said Mr. Reed.

A page was despatched after Senate documents, and from them Mr. Reed showed that the Hitchcock resolution had originally been introduced in December, 1914, and again urged for adoption by the Nebraska Senator after the sinking of the Lusitania.

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"DE LUXE ANNIE"

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Specially for
SHIPS, RAILWAY CARS, ETC.
Strong seamless construction
No rusting
SPRAYS DOWNWARD AS WELL AS UPWARD
No tap — No hose
In case of fire, *just turn it upside down.*
Tested Fivefold
T. E. M. A.
ENGINEERS AND IMPORTERS
2 North Soochow Road — Tel. North 462-3

Safety by the Inch
Economy by the Mile
You skid by *inches*, and not by miles. It is imperative that you have tires that grip the road inch by inch; tires that are sure-footed over wet streets, through slush and mud. This inch-by-inch safety is possible only when your car is geared to the road with
MILLER TIRES
You need Miller Multi-power tires on your car, because they are built to withstand the strenuous task imposed on them by the weight, power and speed of the car, and the wear and tear of rough and uneven roads.
SOLE AGENTS
DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.
Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

National Thrift
One of the most encouraging and beneficial results of the war has been the tremendous boost-up given to both National and Individual Thrift. Read, learn and inwardly digest how we can assist you in your Individual Thrift. You all do, or should, use ELECTRIC LIGHT.
If so, you must use ELECTRIC LAMPS.
THIS IS WHERE WE COME IN. We are selling our new consignment of lamps, at prices 25 per cent. less than former prices.
Buy Our Lamps and Save Your Money
Our present prices are as follows:—
16, 25, 32, 50 C.P. 200 V. ..... Tls. 0.30 each
100 C.P. 200 V. ..... Tls. 1.10 each
200 C.P. 200 V. ..... Tls. 2.20 each
Prompt Attention to Telephone Orders
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

The Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

The Twenty Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held within the Offices of the General Managers, No. 3a Peking Road, on Monday, 22nd December, 1919, at 11 a.m. to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for year ended 31st October, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th December, 1919, to 6th January, 1920, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 2nd December, 1919.

The Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.,

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of the General Managers, 3a Peking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions, namely:—

RESOLUTION 1.

That the words "or auditors" shall be inserted in the first line of subarticle 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association immediately after the word Auditor.

RESOLUTION 2.

That the following subarticle be inserted after subarticle 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be numbered 5, namely:—

(5) "The General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act.

RESOLUTION 3.

That the following subarticle be substituted for subarticle 5 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be renumbered 6, namely:—

"(6) The remuneration of the auditor(s) shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Committee."

RESOLUTION 4.

That the first subarticle of Article XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled and that in lieu thereof the following subarticles be inserted:—

"XV (1) Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) so long as that Company or its successors shall be willing to act (subject as provided by the next ensuing subarticle herein) and shall possess the requisite share qualification namely at least two thousand (2,000) Ordinary Shares of the Company shall be the General Managers of the Company: and so long as that Company or its successors shall be such General Managers, the Senior representative for the time being in Shanghai of that Company or of its successors shall be the Chairman of the Company. The Company shall forthwith enter into an agreement in writing to employ the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business as such General Managers upon the terms above set forth.

"XV (2) The General Managers shall not resign their office without giving to the Consulting Committee six calendar months previous notice in writing to take effect on the last day of the financial year of the Company which expires next after such six months notice shall have expired, or at the same time as the expiration of such six months notice.

"XV (3) In the event of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. or its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) ceasing to be the General Managers another British Firm or Company shall be appointed in their place by shareholders at a General Meeting to be convened by the Consulting Committee or by Shareholders for that purpose, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon."

RESOLUTION 5.

That subarticle No. 8 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled.

RESOLUTION 6.

That subarticles Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be renumbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

RESOLUTION 7.

That the paid-up Ordinary Share Capital of the Company be increased from Sh. Tls. 750,000 to Sh. Tls. 1,000,000 by the issue of the 5,000 Ordinary unissued shares of the Company of Tls. 50 each at a premium of Tls. 145 per share making altogether Tls. 195 per share, subject to the following terms and conditions, but otherwise upon such terms as the Consulting Committee shall think fit:—

(a) One new share shall be offered at a premium of Tls. 145 per share to the holder on the 15th December, 1919 of every three old Ordinary shares, but so that no fractional part of a share shall be issued.

(b) The full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making altogether Tls. 195 per share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined.

(c) Any shares not taken up under the preceding clause shall be disposed of by the General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee on such terms as they may think proper.

(d) The new shares shall not rank for dividend as regards the financial year ended on the 31st October, 1919, but shall rank for dividend in respect of the financial year of the Company commencing as on the 1st day of November 1919 pari passu with the existing shares.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions, to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Consulting Committee,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers

EWO COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

Dated: Shanghai, 2nd December, 1919.

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1919

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

NOTICE

S.S. "Wytheville" From New York

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's Eastern Wharf on Saturday, 6th instant, at 10 a.m. when the Marine Surveyors Messrs. Paulsen and Bayes-Davy will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Agent.
26781

NOTICE

S.S. "Elkton" From Seattle

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's Eastern Wharf on Saturday, 6th instant, at 10 a.m. when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen and Bayes-Davy will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Agent.
26781

A Good Opartunity To Save Money

LATEST WINTER GOODS
JUST UNPACKED
Special Sale
for TWO WEEKS only,
COMMENCING
December 5th, 1919

Shanghai Emporium
DRAPERIES and OUTFITTINGS
for Men, Women and Children
253-254 Broadway, near Boone Rd.
26664

EXPERIENCED MIDWIFE

30 YEARS' PRACTICE
Special cure for rheumatism
Mrs. KREVITSKY
Chapoo Road No. 468-469
26766

TO LET

Offices in building approaching completion on Kiukiang Road.

Lift, heating and all modern conveniences. Apply for full particulars and permission to inspect to

Y. M. Tseng,
12 Quai de France or
Sidney J. Powell,
13a Canton Road.
Tel. 918.
26721

NOTICE

It has come to our knowledge that local firms are claiming to be sole agents for:

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO.
LUXITE HOSIERY CO.
STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO.

Dealers and the public are warned against such misrepresentation, as we hold the sole agencies for these lines.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc.
28, Canton Road. 'Phone, C. 2002
26754

NOTICE

The New World Hsin Yih Co.
(In voluntary liquidation)

All amounts due to and all accounts owing by the above Company should be forward to the undersigned within two weeks from the date hereof. Creditors take notice that only claims that are presented as aforesaid will be considered.

Dated the 3rd day of December, 1919.

RODGER & HASKELL,
Liquidators.
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
26761

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that B/L No. 76 calling for 2 pkgs. Electrical Starters, marked

A M
5576
G E

and numbered 25955/6 ex s.s. "Chicago Maru," has been lost, and the public is hereby warned against attempting to negotiate same, the B/L having now been rendered null and void.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LIMITED.
26780

S.S. "ARNA" FROM NEW YORK

Consignees are hereby notified that this steamer has been unavoidably detained at Kobe, and is expected to sail for Shanghai on or about December 12th.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY,

Agents, Isthmian Steamship Lines.
26783

ORIENTAL FUR CO.

MO-CHEE
No. 227 SZECHUEN ROAD

Furs! Furs! Furs!

ERMINE, SABLE, FOX, BLACK FOX, SQUIRREL, RED FOX, REAL SKUNK,

and large assortment of other Furs at Reasonable Prices.
26767

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

DECEMBER
DEPOSITS

will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, 24B Kiangse Road

Up to
and
Including

Friday, December 5
26633

Municipal Notification

No. 2647.
7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1919.
Price of Issue until futher notice 95 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent. until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 28, 1919.
26703

BLANKETS

For Sale

NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 66" x 32", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road.
26651

[redacted]

Reconstruction of the War Devastated Regions in France

4.000.000.000 FRANCS PUBLIC LOAN

issued by the "Credit National" with the guarantee of the French Government.

PLAN OF THE LOAN:
A million debentures of Fcs. 500.00 each.
Nett interest—5% per annum.
Free of any tax for the present and the future.
Reimbursable at Fcs. 600.00.
In a period of 75 years.
As from 1920.
Annual prizes amounting to Fcs. 10.000.000.00.
By quarterly drawings including 4 prizes of Fcs. 1.000.000.00.
Price of issue of debentures Fcs. 495.00 each.

Subscriptions received at best rate of exchange until December 12th, 1919, at THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, No. 29, The Bund.
26723

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 96.

TENDERS FOR VARIOUS MATERIALS

Tenders are hereby invited for ROPE, PAINTS, CLEANSING MATERIAL, LUBRICANTS, OIL FUEL, CHEMICALS, METALS, TOOLS and SUNDRIES for the Board's plant and works to be delivered to the Board's Yard at Chang Wah Pang at the end of this year, and for the supply of STEEL and CEMENT for six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1920, to be delivered as per instructions.

Particulars of requirements and list of materials required can be obtained at the Office of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Tenders, marked "Tender for Material" and addressed to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, should state the manufacturer of each article and must be sent in before noon, December 8th, 1919.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve the right to place the contract for any separate article with any one of the tenderers.

H. vox HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, 2nd December, 1919.
26737

WHARF TARIFFS

The new Tariffs which come into force on January 1st, 1920 have been drawn up and are in course of distribution.

Any firms who have not received copies are requested to communicate with the Wharf Office concerned, when they will be at once supplied.

The new rates will apply to all goods not on Landing Accounts on December 31st, 1919.

Rioka Soko Kaisha, Ltd.
China Merchants' Wharves.
Holt's Wharf.
Kaiyosha's Pootung Wharf.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Wharves.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Wharves.
Robert Dollar Co.'s Wharf,
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Wharves.
26715

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

WHILE EXCHANGE HOLDS

We offer our Portable Typewriters at the following prices:

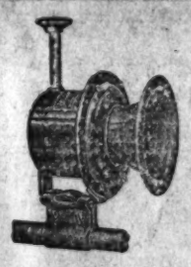
"BABY FOX" at $70.00

"NATIONAL" at $60.00

Both machines complete in handsome travelling cases and sold under the terms of our one-year guarantee

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbanck



EVERY MOTOR-CYCLIST
should have the protection of a
STEWART Hand Operated
WARNING SIGNAL

A clear, sharp, warning blast, which will penetrate all other noises—AND WARN BUT NOT FRIGHTEN.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

HANKOW — SHANTUNG

GROUNDNUTS
WALNUTS

Egg products, Straw-braid, Crude Camphor, Oils, Beans, Seeds

IMPORTS
Chemicals, Dyes, Greases, Refined Oils, Lubricants, Rubber and Sport Goods.

China Albion Trading Company
51 Szechuen Road
Phone C. 3234

LONDON — NEW YORK

Il sottoscritto sara' lieto di ricevere nella Residenza Consolare, i membri della Colonia e loro famiglie, Venerdi 5 corrente dalle ore 4½ alle 7½ p.m. per un the-dansant in onore degli Ufficiali di passaggio sul S.S. "NIPPON."

G. DE'ROSSI.
R. Console Generale d'Italia.
26738

Dr. R. Holper M.D.

Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.
85 Szechuen Road
(Corner Nanking Road)

Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.
Tel. North 1316.
25580

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st December, 1919, Mr. Yow Bung Ching (姚鏘卿) will cease to be Compradore to our firm, and on and after that date all communications relating to our business should be addressed direct to our firm. Therefore all Compradore orders, receipts or other documents—purporting to be issued by this firm must be brought to us for examination and verification before the 6th December, 1919, after which date those not verified will be considered null and void.

CURRIMBHOY & CO., LTD.
Shanghai, 30th November, 1919.
26719

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.
26698

Modern Dancing

A class for tuition in Ball Room dances will be conducted by
PAUL NIJINSKY
AT THE PALACE HOTEL
Tuesday and Friday
Commencing
at 5.30 p.m. sharp (5.30 to 7.00)
Terms for Eight Lessons:
Ladies $10; Gentlemen $15
Privato Lessons Also Given
Apply at No. 1
YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE
Tel. North 2072
26704

Mme. DONTSUFF
18 RANGE ROAD

Orders taken. Prompt and punctual execution. Also hats for ladies on sale.

Lessons given in making of hats, course three months. 6-7.30 evenings.
26666

OFFICES WANTED

OFFICE room wanted, medium size; willing to take part of suite. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.
26778 D.10

WANTED, two or three-roomed office, Central district. Apply to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.
26753 D.9

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE Szechuen Road, for immediate occupation, 1st floor, two rooms, 23ft. x 20ft. and 16ft. x 16ft. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.
26756 D.5

OFFICES TO LET: Several suites of offices of one, two and three rooms, near Bund. One suite has three very large rooms on ground floor. Apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.
26701

SITUATIONS VACANT

HIGH SALARIES paid to expert Advertisement Writers. China is waking up to possibilities of modern advertising. More advertising experts needed. Learn this profession in your spare time. Write for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

POSITIONS OPEN at all times for expert bookkeepers. We teach Bookkeeping, Cost Accounting, Higher Accounting, Certified Public Accounting, Railroad Accounting, etc. Instruction easy to understand and apply. Hundreds of I.C.S. graduates in China holding responsible positions. Ask for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

CHINESE Translator wanted for regular employment. Must be able to translate from Chinese into English. Apply, stating experience, etc., to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.
26717 D.7

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 20 Robinson Road, excellent ten-roomed residence with garage, facing Park. Rent only Taels 90. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
26699

WESTERN DISTRICT: To let with immediate occupation, unfurnished, No. 154 Bubbling Well Road, for six months or longer. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.
26654 D. 5.

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.

VACANT—One large front room furnished with bathroom and verandah attached, suitable for a couple. Terms apply to Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board from 15th December, a large double newly furnished room facing south. Verandah and private bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern comforts, excellent cuisine. Apply Box No. 493, THE CHINA PRESSS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

TO LET, two large rooms, one back, one front, also one large attic, facing garden, hot water, with bath attached. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Telephone North 1102.
26757

TO LET, one large furnished room with verandah and bathroom attached, hot and cold water, and all conveniences. Also one small room. Apply 23 North Szechuen Road; telephone North 2554.
26765 D.7

TO LET, in western district, two large communicating rooms with bathroom, also two attic rooms with bathroom. Furniture and board optional. Rooms can be let singly, if required. Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS
26772 D.12

TO LET, a large well-furnished room, with bath and verandah attached, in western district. Rental reasonable. Phone Central 2036.
26773 D.5

TO LET, from middle December, two large rooms with small kitchen, or board, as required. Apply resident, 416 Avenue Joffre.
26771 D.6

TO LET, nicely furnished front rooms with board, in private family. Apply to 36, Quinsan Road.
26752 D.7

SINGLE rooms to let, with board, to quiet people; there is also accommodation for table boarders. Please apply to Swiss Butchery, Broadway.
26762 D.6

TO LET, with board, good rooms, bathrooms attached. Apply to 10 Seward Road.
26748

TO LET, three-roomed apartment; steam heat and all modern improvements for living quarters. Apply to 51 Szechuen Road.
26702

NICELY furnished rooms to let, with board, or board alone, in Bubbling Well district. Use of telephone, etc. Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS.
26744

PROFESSIONAL

A YOUNG Russian, speaking English, desires practice in conversation in exchange for Russian lessons. Apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.
26768 D.6

RUSSIAN and French lessons by educated young lady teacher from Petrograd. Easy method; conversation, literature, commercial branch. Pupils guaranteed to converse in four months. Translations and typing also made. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.
26774

WANTED, English or American lady to teach a Chinese boy English, one or two hours a day. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.
26745 D.5

SELECT dancing class forming. For terms, etc., apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.
26669

AMERICAN lady gives lessons in English. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.
26732

UNIVERSITY gentleman gives lessons in English and mathematics. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.
26733

DRIVING and repairing lessons given by an expert motor car mechanic. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.
26617 D.19

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

SITUATIONS WANTED

STENOGRAPHER, American woman, capable, experienced, wishes position. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.
26769 D.6

HALF-DAY position wanted by lady, with six years' experience in office work. Quick shorthand writer. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.
26775 D.7

IMPORT-EXPORT man, 29, married, steady habits and long experience in China, is open for engagement from 1st of January, 1920. Advertiser has good knowledge of Chinese products, such as hides, oils, egg products, etc., etc., and is also on friendly terms with first-rate Chinese dealers. Can correspond in several foreign languages and will, if necessary, establish connections with responsible firms in Europe and United States. Willing to travel. Only 1st-class hongs need apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.
26776 D.9

BRITISHER seeks engagement with import and export firm. Nine years' China experience. Capable accountant and correspondent. Knowledge of railway and steamship work. Speaks Chinese. No objection to outport branch. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.
26770 D.12

EFFICIENT LADY stenographer, with knowledge of French, desires position. British firm preferred. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.
26739

ADVERTISER open to assume charge of import or export department. Has excellent experience in local trade; full satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.
26751 D.5

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese, with knowledge of import and export business, desires to join a firm. Well acquainted with all dealers. Can give security if required. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.
26729 D.7

WANTED, position by a stenographer with 15 years of commercial experience and holding A1 references. Please answer to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.
26706 D.5

POSITION WANTED by American mechanical engineer, at present employed in the Philippines. Will be open for engagement on or after January 1st, 1919. Competent to superintend steel construction, steam plant, and general machinery installation. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.
26355 D. 14

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, large well-made English cabin trunk, also A.B.C. code, 5th edition. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.
26777 D.6

FOR SALE, at Kuling. A half-lot, with large house containing four bedrooms, three bathrooms, two sitting rooms, usual offices; garden, and courtyards. Fully and substantially furnished. One of the best locations in Kuling. Full particulars on application to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.
26764 D.7

FOR SALE: First-class boarding house in Hongkew for sale, cheap. Owner retiring. 12 rooms, 9 bathrooms, with hot water. Apply to Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.
26765 D.7

LIMITED quantity of Coke's dandruff cure and hair tonic; 60 cents bottle. Mail your order. Eastern Syndicate, 128A Szechuen Road.
26740 D.7

WANTED, Persian or Angora kittens or cat. Advise price and where they may be seen. Apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.
26784 D.7

FOR SALE, very handsome riding pony, fast and strong. Apply Mafoo, 20 Robinson Road.
26725

BY order of the Executor of the late Edward Wheeley, Esq., FOR SALE, one lot of land with partially completed residence, on the Edinburgh Road. For particulars, apply to Sidney J. Powell, 13A, Canton Road.
26743 D.7

WANTED, colt automatic pistol, 45 calibre. Reply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.
26746 D.5

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
22 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Kiang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
	New Lwang	Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital . $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,538.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale Beligique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,800

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
[redacted]

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 301,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,084,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office; 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China
Shanghai
Peking
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Hankow
Hongkong
Canton
Manchuria
Harbin
India
Bombay
Calcutta
Rangoon
Japan
Yokohama
Kobe
Java
Batavia
Soerabaya

Philippines
Manila
Cebu

Straits Settlements
Singapore

Dominican Republic
Santo Domingo
San Pedro de Macoris
Sanches
Santiago
Puerto Plata

Panama
Panama
Colon

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina
Buenos Aires
France
(Buenos Aires)
Rosario

Brazil
Bahia
Pernambuco
Porto Alegre
Rio de Janeiro
Santos
Sao Paulo

Chile
Santiago
Valparaiso

Uruguay
Montevideo

Venezuela
Caracas
Maracaibo

Siberia
Vladivostok

Italy
Genoa

Porto Rico
San Juan

Cuba
Artemiso
Bayamo
Caibarien
Camaguey
Cardenas
Ciego de Avila
Cienfuegos
Cruces
Guantanamo
Havana
Manzanillo
Matanzas
Pinar del Rio
Placetas
Remedios
Sagua la Grande
Santa Clara
Santiago
Sancti Spiritus
Union de Reyes
Yaguajay

Colombia
Medellin

Russia
Moscow
Petrograd

Spain
Madrid

Trinidad
Port of Spain

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
,, Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
	Manila	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Mukden	Singapore
Chanchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Dalny	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokio
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kaiyuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kobe		

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Beton
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.
Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

Li Ming, *Manager.*
Chen Sin Tseng, *Sub-manager.*
Zai Moh Zung, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
18 The Bund.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

[redacted] York City
[redacted]ar East, Shanghai,
[redacted]d Kiangse Roads.

[redacted]CH OFFICES
[redacted]ankow-Hongkong
[redacted]g-Tientsin

[redacted]tion offers an American [redacted]ully solicits your patron- [redacted] for the purpose of fostering [redacted] the Orient and the United [redacted]ormation and TIME of our [redacted]nts are at the disposal of

[redacted]t, fixed and saving accounts [redacted]rs, U.S. Gold, Sterling and

[redacted]chased at best rates, or [redacted] for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY

The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road

Capital (registered)	$1,000,000.00
Capital (paid-up)	655,900.00
Deposits (June 30, 1919).....	5,242,000.00

Branches and Agents in all principal cities of China.

Correspondents in London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Tokyo, Kobe and Osaka.

Your business is solicited.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
W.T.W.			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
W.T.W.			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P. & O. B.I.	Aug. 18		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
O. D. W.	Nov 12		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
1 C.	Nov. 15		Shirayuki	Jap. destroyer
K.N.D.	Nov. 15		Novaki	Jap. destroyer
K.L.Y.B.	Nov. 26		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
B. N. B.	Nov. 26		Gnat	Br. gun-boat
2 C.			Yodo	Jap. gun-boat
MMB	Nov. 29		D.Estrees	Fr. gun-boat
1 C.	Dec. 4		Arare	Jap. destroyer
2 C.	Dec. 4		Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on December 1, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	,,	16-18
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	20-30
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	16-18
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	18-20
Whitebait	,,	20-24
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	,,	40-60
Hare	each	30-35
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-90
Partridge	,,	40-45
Pheasant	,,	50-55
Pigeons	,,	16-18
Quail	,,	12-14
Snipe	,,	12-14
Teal	,,	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	40-50
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	16-20
Bananas	,,	4-5
Figs	per doz.	none

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Marseilla, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

中華匯業銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hauchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuYokohama	Osaka

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	4-5
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	6-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	50-60
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	,,	6-8
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	10-12
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	3-5
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour, Australian	,,	$3.60
Flour, Shanghai	,,	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 4, 1919.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 7/4=Tls. 3.7273
@ exch. 74=Mex. $3.6885

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 149¼=Tls. 67.00
@ exch. 74=Mex. $90.54

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 738

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch:
Tls. 149

Copper Cash .. per tael 183.500

Native Interest ..... Tls. 19

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 74⅜d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
T.x., Paris on London ..Fr. 39.88
T.x., New York on London T.T. G.$4.00¼

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 7/4
London ..... Demand 7/4¼
India ..... T.T. 326
Paris ..... T.T. 1430
Paris ..... Demand 1433
New York ..... T.T. 149
New York ..... Demand 149¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 64½
Japan ..... T.T. 33¾
Batavia ..... T.T. 376
Singapore ..... T.T. 32¼

Bank's Buying Rates

Nominal
London ..... Demand 7/5
London ....4 m/s. Cdts. 7/8¼
London ....4 m/s. Docy. 7/8½
London ....6 m/s. Cdts. 7/9¼
London ....6 m/s. Docy. 7/9½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 1545
New York ... o/d Docy. 151
New York ..4 m/s. Docy. 158¾

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 21,000 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. 0.65

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER

Hk. Tls.	2.44	@ 7/4¼	£1
,,	1	@ 1433 Fr.	15.9[illegible]
,,	0.60	@ 149¼ Gold	$1
,,	1	@ 33¾ Yen	3.30
,,	1	@ 15 Rupees	6.15
,,	1	@ 1.50 Mex.	$1.50
,,	1	@ — Roubles	—

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 4, 1919.

Official

Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 43.00
Tls. 43.25 March
Tls. 35.00 cash
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 70.00 Mar.
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 685.00 (700.00 2 Shares)
S'hai Cotton Tls. 400.00 Mar.
S'hai Docks Tls. 121.00 Dec.
New Eng. Tls. 32.00 March

Unofficial

Oriental Cotton Tls. 390.00 March
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 60.00 Dec.
S'hai Cotton Tls. 320.00
Tls. 322.50 December
Tls. 410.00 March
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1909 Tls. 84.00
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1911 Tls. 78.00
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1912 Tls. 78.00
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1913 Tls. 77.00
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1916 Tls. 77.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, December 4, 1919.

Unofficial

S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1916 Tls. 78.00 cash
Telephones Tls. 69.00 cash

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 4, 1919.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 27.80 January
Tls. 28.50 February
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 62.10 December
Tls. 73.00 January
Tls. 86.00 February
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 50.00 December
Tls. 57.50 January
Tls. 61.00 February
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill:
Tls. 39.90 February

Local Yarn

Water Moon 16-20's
Tls. 220.00 January
Tls. 220.90 February
Tls. 226.60 March
Tls. 230.50 April
Tls. 234.50 May
Local Yarn for Standard
Tls. 205.50 December
Tls. 213.00 January
Tls. 212.00 February
Tls. 216.00 March
Tls. 219.00 April
Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 32.00 December
Tls. 32.00 January
Tls. 32.70 February
Tls. 33.50 April
Tls. 33.70 May

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report dated November 28:

Our market continues dull and depressed owing to the high rate of exchange ruling but during the last two days, a slightly better feeling has prevailed owing to weaker exchange and easier money.

Indo Chinaa have firmed to a buying rate of $215 after business having been done at $210.

China sugars are firmer with buyers at $187 and Hongkong electrics are in strong demand at $84. The remainder of our local stocks remain at last week's quotations.

The oil market in London has had a sharp recovery, shells having risen from £9.15 to £10.17.6, Mexican eagles from £11 to £14.10, and Anglo Egyptian B. shares from £5 to £5.7.6.

Exchange.—The demand selling rate on London is 4s. 10½d. and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is Tls. 63½.

Coal Market

In their report dated December 4, Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows:

Japan Coal.—During the interval since last writing particulars of the principal requirements for next year have been obtained and sellers are preparing to submit prices in the immediate future, it is expected that prices will be slightly easier on account of the advantageous rates of exchange now ruling.

Kaiping Coal.—Negotiations are now open with regard to next year's supplies but as prices were very largely reduced in the Spring, it is anticipated that 1920 contracts will be fixed at about the price now existing. There is still a very large demand for lump and washed coal.

COAL PRICES AS QUOTED

Japan Coal: ex Wharf
Miike Lump, Miike Small, Miike Dust ..Contracted for Tls.
Kishima Lump 15.00
Kishima Dust (No Stock). 10.00
Shakano Lump 13.50
Arate Lump 13.00
Shimoyamada Kirigomi .. 12.00
Shin Shakano 11.00
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump.. 13.00
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump.. 10.50
ex Wharf
Kaiping Coal: per ton Tls.
Loco Lump 13.50
Linti Lump 10.00
Washed Nuts 13.50
Washed Slack 10.50
No. 5 Slack 10.00
No. 1 Slack 9.50
No. 2 Slack 9.00

Hankow Market

Hankow, Nov. 26, 1919.

Finance and Money Market

Owing to money being tight, coupled with the rise in rates, Export business was at a standstill. There was a little inter-Bank T.T. at high rates, and a small demand for freight. Taels T.T. on Shanghai remained at 96.35, nominal, Chinese Market, but rose on the 25th inst to 96.5. Dollars, rose from 72.9-73.1 buyers and sellers respectively, to 73.3-73.5 and closed steady. Interest rose from 17 percent to 24 percent. Changsha Exchange. Nominal.

IMPORTS

Piece Goods:—The market is quiet and only a small amount of business is going through. Clearances are fair.

Yarn:—There is still a good demand and dealers are clearing their purchases quickly.

EXPORTS

Further purchases of Sesamum Seed are reported but business is more or less at a standstill owing to the Silver situation. The demand for most produce is good, but business cannot be done owing to the above mentioned state of affairs.

Rubber Outputs

The China Realty Co., Ltd. Secretaries and General Managers report that the output of dry rubber from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) for the month of November was 63,690 lbs.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang Agents:

Output of Dry Rubber for November 145,000 lb.
Shipped 132,489 lb.
Cocoanuts 430,000 nuts.
Rainfall 9½ inches.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland, Fearon and Brand write as follows in their Exchange Circular for week ending December 3:

Exchange:—Silver in London at 72¾d. spot and 72¾d. for forward delivery shows a decline of 2¼d. and 1¼d. respectively since our last circular was issued. Local rates remain unchanged at 7/4 T.T. but this gives little indication as to the true state of the market as business has been done as high as 8/7 T.T. for cash roughly 16d. above the parity of silver, at the close there are sellers at 8/5. Forward rates are easier, though 7/6 for March delivery is still obtainable.

Export paper becomes increasingly difficult to place.

The foregoing illustrates the tightness of the local money market and little relief can be expected until the arrival of bar silver, which will be coming forward in considerable quantities during the next three or four weeks.

Under the Pittman Act of 1918, the U.S. Treasury was authorised to melt and sell as bullion an amount not exceeding 350,000,000 standard silver dollars. The stock of these dollars on April 1, 1918 was 568,269,513 and on October 1, 1919 was 308,145,759, a decease of 260,123,754 which represents the dollars melted and sold to Great Britain for shipment to India. There remains a balance of 89,876,246 standard dollars which the Treasury can melt and dispose of, and in all probability a large portion (estimated at between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000), of this amount will eventually find its way to this market.

It is reported that shipments of American silver dollars, melted down into bullion, and amounting roughly to 3,500,000 ozs. are already on the way.

The New York-London rate has declined to 4.00, and the London-Paris rate to 39.88. London T.T. on Germany is 172.

The local stock of Sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 18,162,000 is about 24½ lahks down, and the stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at $10,670,000 is $830,000 up.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended December 3, 1919, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1919	1918
Gross receipts	$40,988.00	$35,754.85
Loss by currency depreciation	10,283.70	8,307.09
Effective receipts	$30,704.03	$27,447.76
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.37	24.44
Car Miles run	89,328	79,839
Passengers carried	1,857,929	1,639,880

CULTY DAIRY CO. DIVIDEND

At a meeting of the directors of The Culty Dairy Co., Ltd. held yesterday, it was decided to recommend, subject to audit, a final dividend for the financial year ended October 31, 1919, of eight percent, equivalent to Taels 0.80 per share, making a total dividend of 15 percent for the year.

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TO START WORLD'S BUSINESS LEAGUE

Committee Of Trade Leaders Adopts Plan For International Chamber Of Commerce

SEE UNANIMOUS APPROVAL

Membership To Include All Countries In The League Of Nations

Atlantic city, N.J., Oct. 21.—The first steps toward an International Chamber of Commerce, to co-ordinate and regulate the trade of the world were taken tonight when a special committee of 350 leaders in the commerce of America, Great Britain, France Italy, and Belgium, unanimously adopted a plan for a permanent organisation to operate in business, much as the League of Nations will operate in politics.

Membership in the organisation, under the terms of the plan, adopted, will be limited strictly to those nations that join the League of Nations. Germany and her allies are barred from the international body and no provision was made for their entrance at a later date.

In connection with the provision making only League of Nations countries members of the Commercial League, it was pointed out, after the meeting, that until the United States ratifies the Peace Treaty and the covenant she will not be eligible. It was also pointed out that the new organisation would give to its members excellent opportunities for trade expansion, and it was said that this fact might result in business men throughout the country uniting irrespective of their politics to further the ratification of the League.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organisation which was adopted sets forth recommendations in part as follows:

PLAN OF ORGANISATION

(1) That the need of more comprehensive organisation of the commercial and financial interests of the various nations is imperative and that the present International Trade Conference should serve as the foundation on which to construct a permanent organisation.

(2) Your committee has adopted and recommends the following statement of general purpose of the organisation:

"The purpose of the organisation is to promote international commerce, to facilitate the commercial intercourse of nations, to secure harmony of action on all international questions involving commerce and industry, and to promote peace, progress, and cordial relations between the countries and their citizens, the co-operation of business and their association devoted to the development of commerce and industry."

(3) Your committee believes that the specific aims of the organisation should be:

(a) To create a permanent international headquarters which will centralise all data concerning economic subjects and social conditions, the facts relating to respective needs, present productions, and future possibilities of each country.

(b) To act as an instrument of co-ordination which will suggest regulations and legislative measures to facilitate and encourage the development of economic intercourse.

(c) To inform public opinion through publication of facts concerning business conditions and through dissemination of the views of technical experts and business men.

(d) To put at the disposal of all official organisations and reports and conclusions prepared by those experts and business men.

It was said positively tonight that the plan would be adopted without a dissenting vote when it is offered in open convention. Following its final passage committees for each of the five nations will be appointed to work out the last organisation and locate the headquarters of the Chamber.

HEADQUARTERS IN GENEVA

It was predicted, following the meeting, that the headquarters would be in Geneva.

The reports on plans for a permanent organisation to supervise the commerce of the world had been drawn up earlier in the day by a committee of ten, the American members being John H. Fahey of Boston and John J. Arnold of Chicago.

Florimond Hankar, Director of the National Bank of Belgium, declared that Belgium's chief desire was a financial partnership with the United States. He made a plea for co-operation in the problems of peace similar to that which existed during the war. He outlined the proceedings of the various international congresses of Chamber of Commerce meetings which had been held during the last year and, urging it as a reason for the formation of a world chamber, declared the lessons of the war had emphasised what the congresses had indicated need of a brotherhood of business.

FRANCE TO BE BIG BUYER

At a meeting of the Committee on Credits and Finance, held this morning, Baron de Marais, Director of the Credit Lyonnaise of Paris, told American bankers that France would spend between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 abroad for supplies during 1920. He declared that this sum would be expended in the country that gave to France the most advantageous rate of exchange. Baron Dumaraise estimated that in 1921 France's requirements in imports would be markedly reduced.

In opening the session, James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, said that it was the disposition of America to help France in every way possible. He said that the big problem, however, would be to so assist France that her industries could be quickly gotten to work.

"There may have been some misunderstanding," said Eugene Schneider, President of the Creusot Steel Works of France, "in the United States in regard to France's efforts since the war. Some believe our taxes are not sufficient whereas the per capita tax in the United States is .49 in France it is .52. The credit of France does not entirely depend upon German payments. In the devastated regions of France it has been necessary to go ahead and not wait for German rehabilitation payments, and the French Government has had to advance 25 percent for reconstruction. Additional advances will be made by the French Government if necessary."

Following luncheon the Financial Committee again met and it quickly developed that the French negotiators expected "to pay the market rate of interest," on that part of their $800,000,000 credits placed in this country.

It was also brought out that the cost of public distribution of large investments in the United States would be an item that would have to be considered.

During the day other committees, representing both sides, met to discuss problems of shipping, metal construction supplies, and coal.

In a later session the committee conferred on Great Britain's position with regard to shipping. Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, M.P., led the British delegation. He stressed what he considered the "advisability" of freeing all shipping from Governmental control "at the earliest possible date," and also urged that Great Britain and America co-operate in handling the trade that formerly was in German hands.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS & HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Weather improving. The monsoon will become very strong along the whole coast. Signs of a typhoon North of Mindanao threatening the China Sea between the 10th and 15th parallels.

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DEC. 5, 1919

The Students' Movement

WTH the joining of the student body of St. John's College in the Students' "Strike" yesterday, the four-day demonstration, against the Japanese in general and against their fatal aggression at Foochow in particular, was made unanimous. All the local students save those in the younger classes are now out. They have suspended classes in order to go about among their own people urging them not to buy Japanese goods. Nanyang had fourteen teams at work yesterday and Fu Tan had eleven. Today the St. John's boys will wheel into oratorical action.

At one time yesterday at least thirty impassioned young orators were haranguing crowds from window sills, street curbs and soap boxes in the Avenue des Deux Republiques. One good thing we noticed was that they were not counselling violence. They were impressing upon their hearers the importance of boycotting Japanese goods. "The best way to make the Japanese understand how we feel, is to quit buying their manufactures," was a frequent expression. "The best way to weaken the Japanese is to make sure you don't buy their goods," was another.

Here is a sample speech:

"We raised an outcry for the injustice done to Shantung. But we have been silent over the Foochow incident. Japanese have not only terrorised our fellow citizens there but have intimidated them disgraced them, injured them and killed them. Are we to remain silent on this? Do we love our brothers in Foochow less than those in Shantung? Are we to trust the Peking Government for redress? No! No!

"Our most effective weapon today is the boycott. We have no arms to seek vindication with blood and iron. We are helpless when we are placed face to face with well-equipped Japanese soldiers. But in the boycott, we have a weapon twice more deadly than the sword We can cripple their industry and starve their men to death. We have declared an economic war against Japan, a war more forceful than any war fought with machine guns.

"Yet you say that to deal with the Japanese is profitable. Yes, your immediate returns are handsome, but what if you gather a huge fortune and then have your son and grandson enslaved by the Japanese! Japan will collapse if an effective, 100 percent. boycott is declared against her, because she is dependent on her trade with China for existence. With the money you pay her, she is manufacturing arms and munitions to sell to Peking to kill your own wives and children and later to take your whole country when you yourself. your sons and daughters will be slaves.

"Will you sacrifice your immediate returns now?

"Will you fatten the pockets of your enemies?"

How the students feel is well illustrated by the letter which we publish herewith, from the students of St. John's. We call attention particularly to this paragraph:

"We beg to inform the public that we have had a mass-meeting yesterday and have decided to suspend classes, not with the aim of destroying, but with the aim of constructing a steady, sound and open-minded opinion in our fellow-citizens."

The letter is worth reading in full:

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir: We, students of St. John's University, are surprised to see that you named our University, in fairly big type, as the only institution not in the settlement that did not strike. We beg to be allowed to explain to you and to the public our reasons for doing so, and what is the conception we have of this "strike." Will you be kind enough to insert this letter?

The first reason why we did not strike is that we did not receive any formal notice from the Students' Union about it until yesterday afternoon, and we considered it unwise to take any such step before we got a firm grasp of the existing situation. News does not spread as rapidly to St. John's as we wish. Our University is rather far from town and students are not allowed to use the phone.

One may say that we ought to have struck immediately after we received the formal command of the union, of which our association is but a branch. We respectfully submit the following reasons, as answers to the above charge. First, this "strike" is not a strike at all, in the strict sense of the word. A strike is the act of quitting work with the object of compelling somebody to concede certain demands. In this "strike" we compel nobody; in this "strike" we ask for no demands. It is not a strike, it is only a self-declared four-days' suspension of work for some definite purpose, i.e., to preach to our brothers and sisters, who are not so fortunate as we are in knowing the world's situation, the need of awakening, the wounds we are suffering, the dangers we are running, and the remedy we are proposing.

Secondly, after seeing that this "strike" is really not a strike at all, we would not leave work without even telling our professors about it, for such an action may injure the ties between them and the students.

Thirdly, the work of this "strike" might be accomplished without stopping study. But we see that a few days without the burden of lessons will help us a great deal in this way. That is why we have not only decided to ask for the four days, but also to work every minute towards our goal after these four days.

Lastly, we beg to inform the public that we have had a mass meeting yesterday, and have decided to suspend classes, not with the aim of destroying, but with the aim of constructing a steady, sound and open-minded opinion in our fellow-citizens.

I, on behalf of the students of St. John's University, would consider it the greatest favor if you will kindly insert this letter.

Yours sincerely,
CHEN HSAO-HAI.

Mann Hall,
St. John's University,
Dec. 4, 1919.

China needs nothing so much as an aroused, informed and organised public opinion. It is this which controls and guides the statesmen and politicians of western lands; and it is to the task of creating this in China that the students are bending their efforts.

The North China Standard

We are in receipt of the first issue of The North China Standard, an English speaking daily, issued at Peking under Japanese auspices. It follows the American style, the first page being devoted to the most important news of the day, and typographically it is made to resemble The Japan Advertiser. The first issue is most attractive. In explaining why the paper is published in English rather than in Chinese, the editor says:

"In accepting a brief on behalf of our countrymen it is only natural to choose a medium through which the widest publicity is possible for our national thoughts and ideas. No language is so eminently fitted for that purpose as the English language. It is chiefly, if not solely, through the medium of this language that the modern civilisation of the West has been introduced into Japan and China. English is now so widely used and understood both in the West and the East that it may rightfully claim to be an international language. In Japan, today, no liberal education is complete without some knowledge of the English language. In our Middle Schools, the study of that language is compulsory. Japan owes a great deal to the English language for her present position in world politics. But its influence, so far, has been limited mostly to importing new and advanced thoughts and ideas. We, therefore, resort to the power of the English language to give publicity to our national thoughts and ideas, since it is the only practical medium, being the language most widely spoken among mankind—a tongue fully understood, moreover, by the majority of the leading minds of all nationalities in the Far East."

Japanese Missionaries Will Assist In Korean Government Reform

The Christian missionaries of Japan, through Dr. Arthur Berry of the Aoyama Gakuin, yesterday pledged their support to the program of announced Korean administrative reforms, as made public at a crowded meeting at the Imperial Hotel by Dr. Mizuno, administrator of civil affairs in the new Government General of Korea. Says the Japan Advertiser of November 22:

The criticism of the missionaries, Dr. Berry explained, is friendly criticism, constructive criticism and optimistic criticism, coming from those who not only believe in Japan but who love Japan and who criticise only that they may help.

"We believe," said Dr. Berry, in the opening of his address, "that Japan is sincere in its alignment with the allied, non-militaristic, democratic nations. We believe in the essential honesty, the essential democracy, the essential justice of the Japanese people. With this optimistic faith in Japan in our hearts we do not criticise in order to tear down and destroy not in order to vent our spite. We criticise in order to build up and in order to speed the day when every good thing in Japan will have its triumph."

TWO KINDS OF CRITICISM

Baron Sakatani, who presided over the meeting, which was attended by some two hundred missionaries and other foreigners, said that it was not always easy to judge between the criticism that was friendly and intended to be helpful and the criticism that was merely hostile and intended to hurt, but stated that the new watchword in Korea today is "Justice and sympathy," something in which the missionaries could and should help.

Dr. Mizuno outlined in his address something of what it is hoped to accomplish in Korea in the matter of equal treatment for Koreans and Japanese, in educational reforms, in prison reforms and otherwise, in which difficult task he bespoke the co-operation of all the friends of the Japanese and Koreans. The address of Dr. Mizuno was:

ADMINISTRATOR'S PLEA

"Ladies and gentlemen—It is a great pleasure to meet you here this afternoon and I sincerely thank you for your kindness. I know that you are interested in Korea and the Korean people and so allow me, at this opportunity, to speak about the affairs of Korea, in which I am officially concerned.

"In the middle of August of this year, Baron Saito was appointed Governor-General, and I, the Administrative Superintendent of Chosen.

"The government recognised the necessity of promptly introducing radical reforms in the administration of Korea, and at once set itself to the task of revising the organic regulations of the Government-General of Chosen. This was completed in August, and the revised organic regulations were made public in the course of the same month. Among others, the most important reforms effected thereby were the abolition of the rule reserving the post of Governor-General exclusively to naval or military officers and the abolition of the policing of the country by gendarmeries.

"On the resignation by Count Hasegawa of the Governor-Generalship, Admiral Saito was appointed his successor. As Mr. Yamagata resigned, I was appointed chief assistant, while nearly all the Bureau directors were chosen from among the ablest officials in the home service.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY

"Since our arrival in Seoul, we have been working day and night to complete the projected reforms in administration, and it is a source of pleasure to be able to say that these reforms have either been already carried out or are on the eve of being carried out. The administrative policy is now based on the Rescript granted by the Emperor on the occasion of the promulgation of the revised organic regulations for the Government-General of Chosen. In this Rescript, His Majesty was pleased to announce his desire that in all respects his Japanese and Korean subjects should be placed on a footing of equality.

"Accordingly, one of the first reform measures taken was the abolition of all discrimination between Japanese and Korean officials in respect of treatment. In other words, the rule was made that Korean officials should hereafter be paid according to the same scale of salary as that for their Japanese colleagues. Ways were also opened for Koreans of talent and ability to be raised to posts of responsibility and honor in the Government. For instance, the post of principal of common schools for Korean children, hitherto exclusively given to Japanese, was given to Koreans too.

WANT KOREAN ASSISTANCE

"We earnestly desire to hear the opinions of the Korean people, learn of their complaints and aspirations, and would shape our policy so as to satisfy their reasonable desires. With this in view, soon after our arrival at our posts the Governor-General caused fifty-two representative Koreans, four from each of the thirteen provinces constituting this country, to come to Seoul for a conference, and, besides explaining to them the program of the new regime, had the satisfaction of hearing their opinions and views. The Central Council, an advisory body composed of leading Koreans, which formerly existed in name only, was also convened and consulted before putting into force certain revised regulations, and it is the Governor-General's intention to make the fullest use possible of this body.

"I daily receive many callers, Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners, to ascertain their views and find this very beneficial in the execution of my work. It is also my intention shortly to grant the people freedom of speech and press, which for political reasons has hitherto been denied them to a large extent. Several applications asking for official permission to start new Korean and Japanese newspapers have already been received and they are now being considered by the authorities concerned and some of them, if not all, filled by men of good standing, will shortly be granted.

"We aim at doing away with the evil of formality and red tapism in the transaction of official business, for this has been one of the principal causes of popular dissatisfaction. With this purpose, several complicated regulations have been overhauled and tedious official procedure has been simplified. We hope that the reform in this direction will result in great benefit to the people at large. We also hope to establish a thorough understanding between the Government and the people. In order to attain this object, among other measures taken, a number of high officials have been despatched to the provinces with the mission of explaining to the people the Government measures and plans, as well as listening to their desires and complaints.

ABOLISH FLOGGING

"The Govenor-General has also made arrangements for giving special liberal allowances to Japanese officials mastering the Korean language, so that they may directly hear what the Korean people think. But all these are preliminaries to the realisation of a plan which we cherish, i.e. to grant the Korean people the administration of local affairs at some opportune time in the future. In this connection the Government has already started investigation.

"Among the old institutions not suiting the present condition of things in this peninsula, which it is intended shortly to abolish, is the method of punishment by flogging. This form of punishment had long been practised in Korea and, as it was considered a measure suitable to the standard of the people and an effective preventive of minor offenses, the Japanese Government retained it as a penal measure for Koreans. It is, however, a method of punishment at variance with the modern idea aiming at the reformation of erring people. For this reason, it is necessary shortly to abolish it, so as to conform to the progress of the times.

"The sanitary condition in Korea is still far from being ideal, epidemics frequently breaking out and the people suffering from the dearth of competent medical practitioners and good hospitals. In order to remedy this shortcoming, the Government has established and maintains in Seoul a great central hospital equipped with all modern improvements and staffed by first class physicians. It also maintains nineteen charity hospitals in the provinces, besides stationing more than one hundred public doctors at different centers throughout the peninsula. In these hospitals Korean patients of poorer means are treated free. "The Government, however, is not satisfied with what has so far been achieved. On the contrary, it is determined to improve and complete medical relief work for the Korean people. With this idea in view, plans have been formed to establish more charity hospitals, appoint more public doctors, and increase the force of sanitary experts attached to provincial governments.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

"The spread of education among the Korean people has always been one of the tasks most earnestly carried on by the Government since it undertook the administration of this peninsula. Besides three colleges and several higher schools for boys, and two higher schools for girls, the Government has already established common schools. It has been recognised by the Government, however, that, in order to cope with the progress of the times, it is necessary to introduce some radical reforms into its educational system. Accordingly, the Government is now deliberating plans for lengthening the school course for Korean children, increasing the number of schools, and establishing new organs for higher education, as well as for the improvement of those already existing.

"Finally, in regard to the reform of the police system, it may be explained that it has been made both in method and in spirit. Formerly the administration of police affairs was virtually in the hands of military men. The Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison Gendarmery was ex-officio the Director-General of Police Affairs and had entire command and supervision of all the police forces and gendarmeries in Chosen. The Chiefs of the Divisional Gendarmeries under him were also ex-officio the Directors of Police Affairs in all the provinces, Provincial Governors having little power with regard to the policing of the country. This was an anomaly necessitated for some time by the state of things existing in this peninsula after annexation. By the reform introduced in the police system, this anomaly has been done away. The Police Headquarters has been abolished, and a Police Affairs Bureau has been created in the Government General itself. All the military officers hitherto in charge of police affairs have been relieved of their duty and replaced by civil officials, the administration of the police affairs in the Government-General being now in the hands of the Director of the Police Affairs Bureau under myself, and in the Provincial Government in the hands of the Chiefs of the Police Departments under the Provincial Governors. In this way, the policing of this country is now entirely done by civil officials, as in Japan proper.

"These are the more important of the many reforms that have been introduced in the administration of Korea since Admiral Saito was appointed Governor-General. I have, however, great hope that sooner or later the Korean people will understand and appreciate the new policy of the Government, which has no other aim than the promotion of their interests and happiness.

"Our task is heavy and difficult, but we are determined to put forth the utmost effort to accomplish it."

MISSIONARIES ARE FRIENDLY

Following the applause for this frank utterance, Dr. Berry was called upon, who read a carefully prepared address. After explaining why the missionaries are found among the critics of Japan and explaining the friendship for Japan and the Japanese that impelled the criticism, he said:

"There is one definite suggestion which I would like to make to Dr. Mizuno and the new Government-General in Korea. The suggestion is that the Government in Korea should exercise a greater imagination. I have often felt that it is a serious fault of governments everywhere that they do not have a bigger imagination—a greater sense of the dramatic. Governments everywhere try to play the game in too safe and sane a way. They are not dramatic enough. When the new Government went to Korea last summer great things were expected of it. And we believe that the new Government is doing and will do great things in Korea and for Korea. But if at the very beginning of last summer the new Government could have done big dramatic things in reform, some big thing that would have caught the imagination of the Korean people and that would have caught the attention of the watchful critical world, they would have done a great service to Japan. The first thing the new Government did no imagination in making that cemetery law reform first. If instead of that the new Government had at the very beginning abolished once and forever the practice of flogging in Korean jails, they would have made the whole world sit up and take notice that a better day had dawned in Korea. Even yet, it seems to me, it is not too late for the new Government in Korea to do a big dramatic thing that would make its difficult task easier both in Korea and before the eyes of the world. If tomorrow—or on Christmas Day—the new Government in Korea should grant a general and fully amnesty to all the prisoners in Korean jails implicated in the uprising last spring, how that would capture the heart of the Korean people and the heart of the world. It seems to me that under all the circumstances the Japanese Government in Korea could afford to be generous in such a big free way as that. But it may be too bold in me to expect that the new Government in Korea should possess what no other government in the whole world seems able to have—an imagination and a dramatic sense.

THE MISSIONARY'S PART

"During the lamentable troubles in Korea this year the charge was made in many quarters that the uprising had been instigated by the missionaries. We all know that this charge was unjust. Both the old and new Governments-General in Korea would be the first to acknowledge that the missionaries did not instigate the political uprising. It is not the business of missionaries to do that anywhere. But in one sense—and here I want to be very careful that I may not be misunderstood—in one sense Christian missionaries are inevitably responsible for political unrest. For wherever the Christian religion goes it stirs up the personalities of men. In an extraordinary way the Christian message stirs up in men everywhere a greater self-consciousness and a greater self-decision and a greater sense of personal freedom and responsibility. In other words the Christian religion stirs up manhood in every land. It is impossible for any people that have been touched by the Christian religion to live a slavish life or a butterfly life. Men who have been touched by the Christian message cannot be trodden under foot easily and safely. And so for certain kinds of government policy there is dynamite in the Christian message.

"If the Japanese Government in Korea wishes to suppress the Korean people and to deny them freedom and autonomy and political justice and equality—then the presence of the Christian missionaries will be an embarrassment and will make the task of the Government infinitely more difficult. But if the spirit and the purpose of the Japanese Government in Korea are those of justice and democracy, if the Japanese Government wishes to create in Korea a high type of intellectual and social and political manhood—then the presence of Christian missionaries in Korea will be a greater help to the Government than any other help could be in the whole world. We cannot change the Christian message and

(Continued on Page 13)

...pondence

...ing some occupation that should help them to struggle against starvation and proverty.

The rouble is reduced to the fraction of a cent. The winter is already knocking at the door. The cold becomes more and more intense, but who thinks of the unfortunate women and children that shiver in their summer rags and live almost in the streets. Whose duty is it then to answer the call of our compatriots in Shanghai (leaving Siberia alone)? Is it for foreigners to help when numerous Russian organisations are having meeting after meeting that finish off with debates and discussions and nothing more? At one of such debating assemblies a certain Russian gentlemen even enquired if it were a real fact that deserters (sic) from Kolchak's army have stomachs and if such "nondescripts" expect to get food in their mouths and clothes on their shoulders. I am afraid that particular gentleman is not quite familiar with the mechanism of the Russian political kaleidoscope. The pressing of a button could be sufficient to produce a new "picture," but then a different type of Russian "deserters" would appear in the streets of Shanghai.

Our foreign friends proposed the formation of an international committee. Good. But for Russians such committee is only an ornament; we must do our utmost whether such committee is formed or not. Surely, there must be in Shanghai hundreds of wealthy Russians that could contribute the sum of Taels 100 each. With a capital of Taels 10,000 in hand it would be possible to alleviate the suffering of 80 percent of the refugees; and the help rendered would be without much noise and writing. Awake, my dear compatriots, and remember your obligations.

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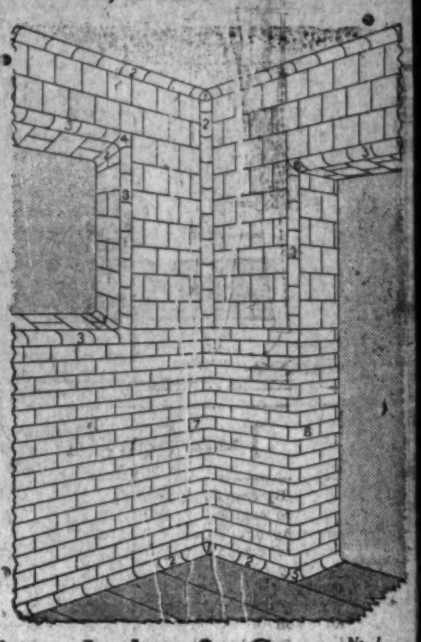

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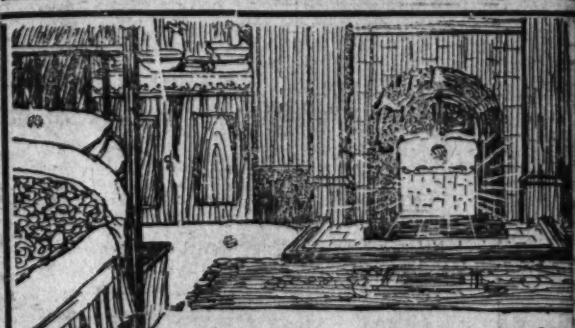

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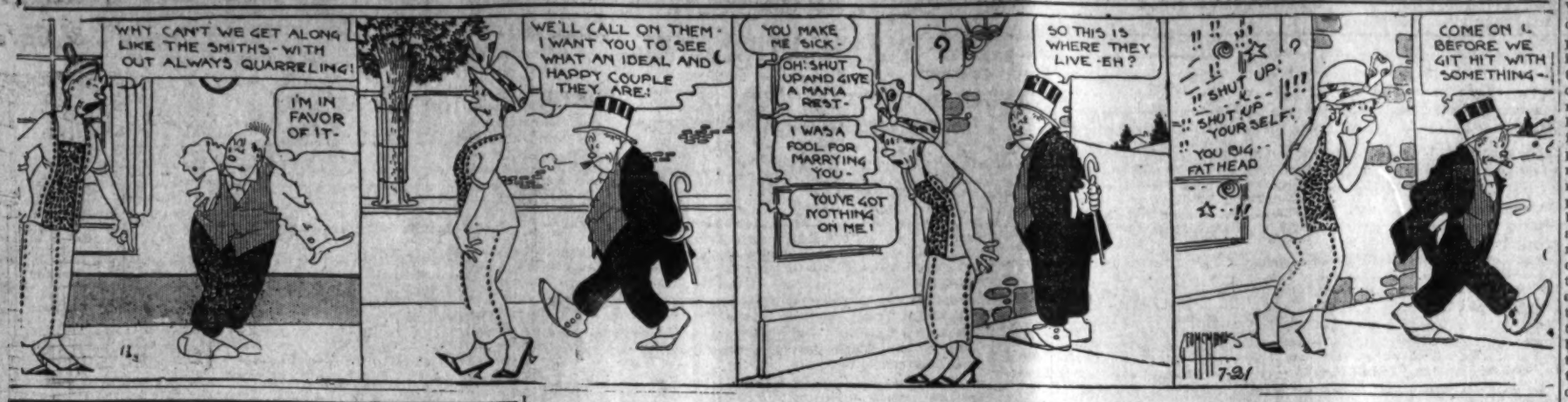
By George McManus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YOU MAKE ME SICK -
OH! SHUT UP AND GIVE A MANA REST -
I WAS A FOOL FOR MARRYING YOU -
YOU'VE GOT NOTHING ON ME!
?
SO THIS IS WHERE THEY LIVE - EH?
SHUT UP! SHUT UP YOUR SELF! YOU BIG FAT HEAD
COME ON! BEFORE WE GIT HIT WITH SOMETHING -
7-31

Two Lengths Of The Day

By Garrett P. Serviss

Please explain as simply as you can why day does not increase or decrease exactly the same in the morning as in the evening.—T. M. C.

The difference is due to the adoption of the clock in place of the sun to regulate our reckoning of time. The apparent motion of the sun through the sky determines the duration of daylight, but this varies in consequence of two principal causes; first, the variation in the speed of the earth's motion around the sun at different seasons—faster in Winter, when it is nearest the sun, and slower in Summer—and second, the effect of the obliquity of the ecliptic or the inclination of the earth's orbit to the plane of its equator, which produces another variation in the rate of the sun's apparent motion.

It is not possible to make these clear without the aid of mathematical diagrams or a celestial globe, but the combined effect of the two causes is easily understood, since they conspire to make sun time, which is shown by a sundial run now ahead and now behind clock time, which is theoretically unvarying. Clock time is called mean sun or mean solar time because it is set to follow the movement of an imaginary sun supposed to travel through the sky from east to west at a perfectly uniform rate at all seasons.

However, it is the true sun and not the imaginary or mean sun that governs the length of day and night, and so when we want to know the actual facts about time we use a table calculated to show at a glance when and how much the clock is ahead of or behind the sun. Four times every year, viz.—about April 15, June 14, September 1 and December 24—the clock and the sun are in accord. From December until April the clock is ahead; from April to June the sun is ahead; from June to September the clock is ahead again, and from September to December the sun leads the clock.

The maximum difference occur the middle of February, when the sun is nearly fifteen minutes behind, and the first of November, when the clock is about sixteen minutes behind. There are two minor maxima, viz.—the middle of May when the sun is four or five minutes ahead, and the end of July, when the clock is six or seven minutes ahead. At all intervening dates the differences are proportionally smaller.

It now remains to explain how these differences affect the respective lengths of forenoon and afternoon. Suppose we begin with the first of November, when the sun is a quarter of an hour ahead of the clock. Now, note that sunrise and sunset are calculated for the real sun, but the time is mean sun or clock time. Consequently when the clock, about the first of November, marks noon, the sun, which rose a quarter of an hour ahead of the clock, will be by so much past the meridian, or the noon line. That much time, then, appears to have been added to the forenoon half of the day, and since the sun will set a quarter of an hour ahead of mean time, the same amount will appear to be subtracted from the afternoon.

This difference becomes less and less until about Christmas Day, when the two times are in accord. But after Christmas the afternoon appears to lengthen at the expense of the forenoon, because now the sun falls behind the clock more and more until its maximum retardation in February, and then less and less until all difference again disappears in the middle of April. From the middle of April till the middle of June the forenoons are longer; from the middle of June till the beginning of September the afternoons have the majority, and from the beginning of September until Christmas the forenoons once more forge ahead.

The difference between the two halves of the day as indicated by the clock is usually more noted during the weeks that most immediately precede and follow Christmas, because then the earth makes its perihelion swing through that part of its orbit nearest the sun, where its speed is increased. It is hardly necessary to point out that when we arbitrarily set our clocks an hour ahead of mean sun time we throw the dividing line between forenoon and afternoon so much farther out of position. For instance, at the end of July the sun is slow about six minutes, and the afternoon, by mean clock time, is twelve minutes longer than the forenoon, but under "daylight saving" the afternoon exceeds the forenoon by two hours and twelve minutes.

Hobson's Choice

Two little girls were coming home from school when one began to tease the other. "I don't care," said Mable. "You are only an adopted child. Your father and mother are not really!" "I don't care either," said Grace. "My papa and mamma picked me out. Yours had to take you just as you came."

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The Wages Of Neglect

Hemorrhoids are the result of neglect upon the part of the person afflicted with them to obey one of the most important of Nature's laws, which is to maintain a regular and thorough evacuation of the waste matter formed in the bowels.

In other words the chief cause of piles is Constipation.

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The Victorious Girl

By Dr. Wm. A. M'Keever,

(Professor in the University of Kansas and an authority on the training of the child)

Love little babies
Go to church regularly.
Conserve your physical health.
Hold yourself in reserve.

The foregoing is the simple rule whereby a beautiful young woman of twenty-three—let us call her Miss M.—has travelled about as a stage performer and yet preserved her dignity and her self respect.

And you, my girl, in the last resort, you are the only sure defense against the wiles of the world. Your parents cannot save you. You can hide but from them. Your church cannot save you if you lean on it alone. Heaven cannot save you if you do not exert to the utmost your own native spiritual strength.

The splendid girl who gave me the foregoing rule for her conduct was very positive of its success. "For some reason designing men look upon a young actress as an easy mark," said she. "Consequently I am often insulted by some young man who leads up to his point of offense by a pretense of deep infatuation and of an approach to a marriage proposal.

"While travelling from place to place I make it a practise to take little babies in my arms and kiss them and keep their love warm in my heart. I wish every young woman would try my scheme. There are so many pretty babies all about if one desires to make love to them.

"Other stage girls make fun of me for going to church so regularly every Sunday. But I have found the practise most helpful. I have the habit of thinking over the details of the service during the week to follow.

"And, then, I sometimes believe it is the sick or tired girl who, other things being equal, becomes a victim to temptation. There is something about physical dissipation of any kind which tends to lower the moral self control. I preserve my health with religious care, knowing that it means everything to the girl who must win her way in the world and preserve her spiritual supremacy. The girl who falls soon shrivels up like the flower cut off by the reaper's sickle.

"The law of holding yourself in an attitude of reserve is helpful, but it does not work in all cases. Unfortunately, there are young men who believe every young woman is fair prey, provided the proper wiles are used. These black-hearted rascals I treat with contempt."

Finally, it seems to me that Miss M.—has given girls a splendid rule whereby to defend themselves against schemers. It is a law of self-development, self-control and self-defense. Can you give me a better one? Can you offer a certain and reliable method of keeping an open mind and an inviting personality as a sign to the marriageable young men who come your way, and which will at the same time shut out the scoundrel who comes in the guise of a gentleman and a wooer? If you have such a rule I wish you would write me about it.

Spiritualism

Sir A. Conan Doyle, speaking at King's Palace, Wimbledon, told of a remarkable experience he had about a month ago.

"I was in a darkened room," he said, "with five men quite above suspicion, my wife, and an amateur medium. The medium insisted on being bound, and I bound him in six places with string. After we had sat for some time, my wife gave a start and a little cry, and I heard the voice of my son who died a year ago.

"My son said, 'Father,' I said, 'Yes, my boy.' He said, 'Forgive me.' I knew to what he referred. We had only one difference in all his lifetime—his non-belief in spiritualism. I reassured him, and he replied, 'I am so happy.' Then his voice faded away.

"Do you think I would reveal such intimate secrets to you if they were not true? I state definitely that I spoke to my son and that I heard his voice. I would be a most blasphemous liar if what I told you were not true."

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Problems Of Motion Puzzling To Many

By Garrett P. Serviss

"We have had quite an argument over the following questions, and would like to have you settle the dispute by explaining them: 1. In revolving a wheel, which travels faster, a point on the rim or a point near the center. 2. An engine moving forward, does the top of the wheel move faster than the bottom? —F. S. L."

(1) In such a case it is necessary to distinguish between angular, or rotational, velocity and tangential, or linear, velocity. The angular velocity is the same for all points on the wheel, because it depends upon the time of rotation, which, of course, remains unchanged whether the point is close to the center or on the rim. The entire wheel revolves as a unit, and that being so, no point on it can possibly take either a longer or a shorter time to go around than is taken by any other point. But, this is not true for the linear velocity, which increases with distance from the center. If a particle on the wheel were suddenly detached it would be the linear, or tangential velocity with which it would fly away, and but for outside forces, such as the attraction of gravity, its course when it left the wheel would be a straight line, continued in the direction in which it was going during the infinitesimal instant before it was released.

PRINCIPLE ILLUSTRATED

Suppose your wheel is six feet in diameter and makes one turn in a second; then a point on the rim must go about 18.84 feet in that second, while a point only one foot from the center would have to go only about 6.28 feet in the same time; yet the angular velocity of both would be identical, viz., one turn, or four right angles, in a second. Possibly you may not see how the figures showing the distance traveled by the two points are obtained. They are based on the simple fact that the circumference of any circle is equal to the diameter multiplied by the mathematical quantity called "Pi," which, for ordinary purposes, may be taken as 3.14. This is a thing to be memorised.

(2) If you were more careful in defining your question there would be no room for argument between you and your friend. In this case you have to deal with a combination of two motions, viz., the forward progression of the wheel, together with the locomotive of which it is an inseparable part, and the rotation of the wheel around its axle. The apparent velocity of any point on the wheel depends upon the basis to which the motion is referred. Referred to the axle, all parts of the wheel move with the same angular velocity, and all points at equal distance from the center move with a common linear velocity whether they are at the top or the bottom of the wheel, or above or below the axle.

DEPENDS ON VIEWPOINT

But, referred to the eye of the engineer who looks down upon the wheel, and to the track over which the locomotive advances the velocity of different points of the wheel varies. For instance, the engineer sees the axle carried ahead over the track at a certain speed, equal to that of the locomotive as a whole. But the top of the wheel has to swing in a circle around the advancing axle, and to do so it must advance from its momentary position directly above the axle to a position directly ahead of it. This it accomplishes, without varying either its angular or its linear velocity in the circle, but by adding its velocity around the axle to the forward velocity of the axle itself when the same point on the circumference of the wheel has turned down to the track, its velocity of rotation is subtracted from the forward velocity of the axle, and thus a point at the bottom of the wheel is, during the infinitesimal instant that it remains there, actually at rest, relative to the ground. Its position, at that instant, is analogous to that of a man who should run backward on the top of a train as fast as the train advanced.

LIKE MOTION OF MOON

An imperfect but striking illustration of the paradox is offered by the motion of the moon around the sun and simultaneously around the earth.

Let the earth represent the axle or hub, of an imaginary wheel, and the moon the outer end of a spoke the sun being the point of reference, like the ground, for the motion of both. At full, the moon is in the position of a point on the upper side of the wheel, and is gaining upon the earth (the axle) its motion of revolution about the earth, being then added to the common motion of both around the sun. At the new moon phase, the moon represents the bottom of the wheel and is going backward with regard to the earth, its motion in its terrestial orbit being now subtracted from that in its solar orbit. But all the while, both moon and earth continue their steady advance around the sun.

Japanese Missionaries Will Assist In Korean Government Reform

(Continued from Page 12)

the Christian message everywhere leads toward manhood and freedom and democracy and brotherhood. We believe that this is the spirit and that these are the ideals of the new Government in Korea and therefore with optimistic faith the missionaries in Korea and the missionaries in Japan will be able to work together with the Japanese Government to the great common end of the happiness of the Korean people."

The third and last speaker of the afternoon was Rev A. Oltmans, of Meiji Gakuin, who spoke as representative of the Committee on International Friendship of the interallied Christian Churches of Japan, whose object it is to promote a better understanding between the Japanese, Chinese and Korean peoples. Such friendship as is desired can come, he said, only through better mutual knowledge, the one people of the other, and with a knowledge that will inspire trust. "When you have gained the trust of the Koreans, you have accomplished what you have set out to do," he said.

No question is settled until it is settled right, and there will be no end, in his opinion, to the Korean question, the Chinese question and the American-Japanese question until they are all solved along the lines of the right.

"And they will be so solved," he declared. "It may take time, it may cost lives, but the right solution will be found in the end through earnest effort." In finding and securing the right solution of the Korean question, the speaker wished Dr. Mizuno and his colleagues God speed.

CANNOT PERMIT AGITATION

Following the speaking, a reception was held by Dr. and Mrs Mizuno, refreshments being served.

Dr. Mizuno, attended a meeting of the political committee of the Seiyukai on Monday, in an address there regarding the administration of Korea saying:

"The Japanese administration in Korea in the past can hardly be described as having been carried out in a fitting manner; in fact, it was like an administration conducted by blind, dumb and deaf people. The Government General is now determined that in future the administration of Korea will be carried out in such a way as to really promote the welfare of the Koreans. Improvements will be introduced into the fundamental policy of the administration, the mistaken policy of ignoring the rights of Koreans and of bringing pressure to bear upon them will be rectified, and they will be led along right paths. It should be remembered, however, that the Government General is not going to tolerate such a political agitation as the independence movement, as this is not only harmful to the interests of both Korea and Japan but will have a tendency against the peace of the Far East. For this reason the authorities are determined to adopt decisive measures in dealing with the independence movement.

EDUCATION REFORMS

"The term of education in Korea has hitherto been four years for elementary education and four years for the middle school, but as the unreasonable nature of such a system is obvious, both terms will be altered so as to correspond to the system in Japan proper. At present elementary schools are established at the rate of one for every six towns or villages. This is, however, clearly unfair, but though it is desirable that a school should be established at each town or village, the expense would involve too large an expenditure, so a school will be built for every three towns or villages.

"Foreign missionaries are conducting in Korea not only schools but hospitals as well at various parts of the peninsula, though similar enterprises under Japanese management are few and far between. In future, however, Japanese attention should be directed toward the necessity of hospital and other charitable works in Korea.

"As to the freedom of speech the Government General can hardly remove all the control in Korea but freedom will be given as far as possible."

The Wise Doc

A member of a national medical association tells the following story at the expense of a physician:

"Are you sure," an anxious patient once asked—"are you sure that I shall recover? I have heard that doctors have sometimes given wrong diagnoses and treated a patient for pneumonia who afterward died of typhoid fever."

"You have been woefully misinformed," replied the physician indignantly. "If I treat a man for pneumonia, he dies of pneumonia."—*Harper's.*

Biblical Note

A bashful curate found the young ladies in the parish too helpful. At last it became so embarrassing that he left.

Not long afterward—he met the curate who had succeeded him.

"Well," he asked, "how do you get on with the ladies?"

"Oh, very well indeed," said the other. "There is safety in numbers, you know."

"Ah!" was the instant reply. "I only found it in Exodus."—*Dallas News.*

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Capt. J. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, Dec. 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, December 5**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Paoting**, Captain Ritchie, will leave on **Friday, December 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, December 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, December 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, December 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight [illegible] to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The [illegible] **Maru**, Capt. [illegible] despatched from [illegible] Pootung Wharf on **Monday, December 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Lucnho**, 2,868 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, December 8**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Manager. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, December 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Tuesday, December 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave on **Tuesday, December 9**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday December 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, December 9**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Manager. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain Legge, will leave on **Wednesday, December 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, December 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, December 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, December 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hacan**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, December 5**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Saturday** afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW AND HONGKONG, CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, Dec. 6**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY.—The Str. **Tungwah**, Captain J. G. Newbery, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 7**, at 10 a.m. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Capt. Monkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, December 9**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, December 11**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, December 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain S. Yamane will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 16**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave the French Bund on **Thursday, December 4**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Chenan**, Capt. H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, December 6**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, December 11**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, December 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, December 13**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 24**, at —— —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ———— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

Vessels Loading For Foreign Ports Will Be Found on Page 15

C. N. C.

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For **CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.**—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight.) These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

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For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).**—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. Sutyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Phillippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

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For **NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

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For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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Freight: Telephone Central 77, Agents, 21-22 French Bund.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR HAMBURG and LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ALPS MARU	18,000	T. Yamaguchi,	Dec. 8	Dec. 10
*BORNEO MARU	15,000	K. Tahido,	end of	Dec.
HIMALAYA	15,000	S. Yamaga,	Beg. of	Jan.
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,	February	

FOR MARSEILLES Via Singapore, Colombo and Portsaid.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	Dec. 24	Dec. 25
MEXICO MARU	12,000	K. Kamiya,	Dec. 27	Dec. 29

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU	12,00	S. Yamane,	Dec. 15	Dec. 16

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Dec. 22	Dec. 24

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Dec. 4	Dec. 7

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

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S.S. "ENDICOTT"	About	DEC. 16
S.S. "ELKTON"	Middle	DEC.
S.S. "ELDRIDGE"	Late	DEC.
S.S. "EDMORE"	Early	JAN.

PORTLAND

S.S. "WABAN"	Early	DEC.

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S.S. Ecuador	Jan. 3	S.S. Colombia	Jan. 10
S.S. Colombia	Jan. 31	S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 7

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TENYO MARU	December 21

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S.S. "West Cajoot" from San Francisco due Dec. 23rd.	S.S. "Hathaway" or S.S. "West Cajoot" for San Francisco January 16th.

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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NILE"	DEC.	23rd
S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	16th
S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	3rd

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NILE"	DEC.	10th
S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	3rd
S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	21st

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		Em. of Japan†	Jan. 7

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MISHIMA MARU	16,000	S. Takano,	Dec. 14
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TSUSHIMA MARU ...	15,000	K. Teramoto,	Dec. 6
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AWA MARU	12,500	S. Hirata,	Late Jan., 1920.

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DURBAN MARU		E. Takahashi,	Dec. 21
TOYAMA MARU	15,000	K. Yasuhara,	Early Jan.

AMERICAN LINE

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	Tons	Capt.	
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	T. Irisawa,	Dec. 17
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 25

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

TOKUSHIMA MARU..	15,000	Y. Okuno,	about Dec. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
YAMASHIRO MARU .	7,000	T. Terada,	Dec. 9
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Y. Yoshida,	Dec. 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	K. Inatsu,	Dec. 19

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
YAWATA MARU	7,000	H. Mojiri,	Dec. 6
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki	Dec. 10
KUMANO MARU	9,500	T. Sasaki,	Dec. 13
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	D. Awoshima,	Dec. 17

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Dec. 15

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Dec. 31

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	Tons	Capt.	
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Dec. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Middle of Jan.
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	middle of Feb.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50	
23.45	11.12		. .	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.58	
24.00	11.25		. .	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.35	. .		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	. .	

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	10.10	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	16.40	15.05	22.16
6.55	10.20	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.30	14.55	22.06
7.25	10.40	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.15	14.39	21.46
12.32	14.18	15.10	73	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.21	11.21	16.36
18.35	17.15	17.56	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.45	8.39	11.56
22.28	20.05	20.21	220	arr.	Imanfu	dep.	8.06	5.50	8.20
7.									8.
8.00	20.55	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.30	18.40
11.14	23.20	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.01	3.15	15.54
14.17	1.22	0.34	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.35	12.23
14.42	1.52	0.49	—	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	11.58
18.33	4.54	3.16	377	dep.	Linchang	dep.	1.20	21.24	8.26
21.27	6.39	4.50	420	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	5.20
9.									10.
7.25	7.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	19.56
13.10	11.03	8.33	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	13.36
13.25	11.18	8.40	—	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.37	13.16
18.26	15.15	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.05	16.48	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

	N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
	23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Pukow	arr.	14.15	6.50
	7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
3.55	14.50	d. Yenchowfu a.	11.15	23.40	4.50	9.20	21.25	d. Lincheng a.	7.55	17.55	0.40
4.50	15.45	a. Tsiningchow d.	10.20	22.45	6.00	10.30	22.35	a. Tsochuang d.	6.45	16.45	23.30

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
West Islip	Nov.	2
West Sequana	Nov.	8
Colombia	Nov.	8
Nanking	Nov.	8
Sylvan Arrow	Nov.	9
Tascalusa	Nov.	11
Astral	Nov.	12
Stanley Dollar	Nov.	16
West Harts	Nov.	18
Silver Shell	Nov.	22
China	Nov.	25
For Tacoma		
Africa Maru	Nov.	27
For Seattle		
Suwa Maru	Nov.	5
Seattle Spirit	Nov.	15
Wheatland of Montana	Nov.	22
Kashima Maru	Nov.	30
For New York		
Naneric	Nov.	4
Benoni	Nov.	19
Eurylochus	Nov.	22
Tokiwa Maru	Dec.	2
Slavic Prince	Dec.	3
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia	Nov.	1
Empress of Japan	Nov.	22
Empress of Asia	Nov.	29
For London etc.		
Mentor	Nov.	6
Bendoran	Nov.	9
Yokohama Maru	Nov.	10
Carnarvonshire	Nov.	13
Glenade	Nov.	14
City of Melbourne	Nov.	18
Tatsuno Maru	Nov.	20
Rhesus	Nov.	22
Tamba Maru	Dec.	1
Cardiganshire	Dec.	2
For Liverpool		
Lycaon	Nov.	8
For Marseilles		
Bansei Maru 5	Nov.	1
Celebes Maru	Nov.	7
Yugao Maru	Nov.	18
Indo Maru	Nov.	23
For Trieste		
Italy Maru	Nov.	14
Scotland Maru	Nov.	18
Yonan Maru	Dec.	1
For Copenhagen		
Rhodesia	Nov.	8
For Novorossisk (Black Sea)		
Vitim	Nov.	15
For Bombay		
Dunera	Nov.	4
For Singapore		
Heffron	Nov.	9
Unda	Nov.	16
Methven	Nov.	23
For Java Ports		
Tjikini	Nov.	13
Tjiliwong	Nov.	15

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from River ports: Mrs. Reid, Mr. Wilkinson.

Per I-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow: Mr. H. Ross.

Per C.N. s.s. Tean from Tsingtau: Mr. and Mrs. Kaoh, Mr. Frimpel.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. R.N.B. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. I.E. Poteman, Misses D. Earle, Shin Takhing, Mr. H.C. Taylor.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Japan: Mr. and Mrs. Saker and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Rakusen and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Frank, Messrs. W.F. Beaman, P. Hyman, I. Ewant, H.M. Mann, W. Longohardi, J.R. Tweedie, Matsumura, Miyazaka, Iwai, Ito, Adachi and family, Abe, Sakatani, Nakahira, H.J. McCarthy.

Siccawei Weather Report

3.—The anticyclone has moved to Japan; another maximum follows the Northern depression in Siberia. The wind is variable and mostly light in the North; the monsoon is fresh in the Formosa Strait, strong on the coast of Annam. Little rain with mist or fog here in the morning; improvement in the evening.

4.—The pressure is rising again and the wind has backed to N. or N.N.W. Temperature still mild, weather overcast.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Korea Maru	12.30	..	..	..	..	12.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.	do		13.00	..	..	..	12.30
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S.A. & Europe	do	..	..	12.00	..	..	11.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Venezuela	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada or U. S. A.	Yawata Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	13.00	..	..	..	12.30
Japan Ports	do	13.00	..	..	..	..	12 30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Siberia via Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	..	..	c13.30	..	13.15
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & A'rica via N'saki.	Korea Maru	..	..	..	..	13.00	12.30
Japan & America via Moji.	Yawata Maru	..	..	..	..	n20.00	19.30
Hankow	Loongwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via U.S.A.	Venezuela	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ninpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Japan Ports	Kashgar	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, and Europe	T'shima Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy	Tungwah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Tean	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Tean	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Foochow	Keelung M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, December 7.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, December 8.							
H'kong & United Kingdom via Suez	*Euryades	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Choysang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, December 9.							
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Hongkong	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, and E'pe, via Suez.	Sphinx	s8.00	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	do	..	s8.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, December 10.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, December 11.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	..

*Correspondence marked via Suez and Parcel mail.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

C Money orders and parcel mail at 11 a.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Vessels Loading

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The S.S. Korea Maru, 20,000 tons Captain T. Ota, will be dispatched on Friday, December 5. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORTSAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Alps Maru, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be desatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on Dec. 10. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on December 25. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on December 20. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer Borneo Maru, Captain K. Tahido, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on end of December. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer Himalaya Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from Shanghai on beginning of JANUARY 1920. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Amur Maru, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about FEBRUARY 1920. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$470 S.
Chartered	$530 S.
Russo-Asiatic	£80 CNI
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 415 S.
North China	$202½
Union of Canton	Hk. 195
Yangtsze	$220 S.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20 S.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire	$345 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$230
Indo-China Pref.	$20
"Shell"	205/-
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 14
Oriental Cons.	25/-
Raub	$2.10 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$180 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 121 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 28
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 172½
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 104 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 63 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 685 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 350 B.
Oriental	Tls. 250
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 300 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 55
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 33½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 88
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$191
Green Island	$7
Langkats	Tls. 15½
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6 B.
Weeks	Tls 11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls 0.50 B
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40
Chemor United	Tls. 0.50
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 11½
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3½ S.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 9⅛
Padang	Tls. 8⅛
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2⅛
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagaga	Tls. 0.65
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.75
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1⅛
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3⅛
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60
Tebong	Tls. 13⅛
Ulobri	Tls. 2⅛
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber	Tls. 850 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 62 B
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 69
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 150 S.

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 298

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
———	—	New York	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
———	—	New York v. Suez	C. of Newcastle	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	—	Portland	West Munham	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	—	Portland	Nishmaha	Am.	A Line
Dec. 5	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Dec. 5	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 12	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 16	—	Seattle	Endicott	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 17	—	New York	Arna	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 17	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 20	—	New York	M.S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 20	—	New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec. 21	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Dec. 23	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 25	—	New York	Knight Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 25	—	Vancouver	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 26	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 27	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 28	—	Seattle	Brave Couer	Am.	S. & Dix.
Dec. 28	—	New York	Tokushima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 30	—	San Francisco	Cadaretta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 30	—	New York	Celtic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes
Jan. 3	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 7	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 10	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 16	—	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
Jan. 17	—	New York	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 19	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 22	—	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 25	—	Seattle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 31	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 31	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 5	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec. 6	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 9	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 12	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 13	—	Maji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 15	—	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 19	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec. 5	—	Marseilles, Antwerp	Comdt. Dorise	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Dec. 6	—	London	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec. 7	—	London	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 8	—	London, etc.	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 8	—	Calcutta	Arratoon Apcar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 8	—	London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Dec. 9	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Dec. 12	—	Liverpool	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 12	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 14	—	London	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 17	—	London	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Dec. 18	—	London, etc.	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 22	—	London	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 28	—	Marseilles, London	Kashgar	Br.	M.M. & Co.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE)

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sicawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*18.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kaking dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chengan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.20
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Chengan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.24
Yehzah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.46
Kaking dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	....	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Sicawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE)

Konzenchiao dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Zahkou dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Hangchow dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal at about 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.	P.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.
10	7	8	3	10	34	6	5

**High

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AUCTION INDEX

SATURDAY, December 6.—At Salesrooms 10 a.m. Good Household Funiture and Sundries.

SATURDAY, December 6.—At Nanking Road, Jetty noon sharp MOTOR BOAT "Joel" with Cabin, Bunks etc., also 1 Sailing Boat.

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SATURDAY, December 20th.—A fine collection of Postage Stamps in Salesroom 2.30 p.m.

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ALFONSO CHEERED BY PARIS CROWDS

Arrives Incog, His Dress Including A Gray Overcoat, Fedora Hat, Soft Collar

MANY EVENTS ON PROGRAM

His Visit Important, Since Spain Has Seat In League Council

Paris, Oct. 20.—King Alfonso of Spain arrived in Paris today from Madrid and began almost immediately to carry out the program arranged for his brief stay in the city before he proceeds to England.

Arriving at the Quai D'Orsay station the king was welcomed by Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister; Colonel Dadet, representing President Poincare, Senor De Leon, the Spanish Ambassador and others. He chatted a few minutes with Spanish grandees.

Alfonso wore citizen's clothes and dressed in a light, gray overcoat and wearing a soft fedora hat and a soft collar, his attire contrasted sharply with that of the French officials and Spanish grandees who were dressed in regulation frock coats and wore silk hats.

In spite of his incognito crowds had gathered outside the station in the heavy fog, and they cheered Alfonso as he emerged from the elevator and stepped to a waiting automobile which took him to the Hotel Maurice.

This afternoon Alfonso paid visits to President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau, and Foreign Minister Pichon.

The King again was cheered by a large crowd as he left the Hotel soon after noon to have luncheon, with Ambassador de Leon. He showed much pleasure at the reception accorded him by the Parisians.

After the luncheon the King received at the home of the Ambassador delegations of widows and orphans and wounded soldiers who visited the Embassy to thank Alfonso for what he did for them during the war.

It was a touching scene when a score of women and girls, clad in heavy mourning and representing the association of 42,000 war widows and orphans founded by Cardinal Amette, were introduced without formality. One war widow read an address of gratitude. Several of them wept. The King, showing much emotion, replied:

"As a soldier I think to fall for one's country is the most glorious death. I deeply sympathise with your grief and the sacrifices so many mothers and women made for their country."

He then shook hands with them all. Later he received General Durand, representing the Nation Union of Combatants, who thanked him for his efforts in behalf of the prisoners and hostages. To this the King responded that he had done nothing but his plain duty toward humanity.

President Poincare gave a dinner at the Elysees Palace in honor of the King this evening, and a shooting party on the Presidential preserves in Rambouillet Forest will take place tomorrow, with Marshal Foch, Senor de Leon, and General Berdoulat, Military Governor of Paris, as additional guests.

Immediately after the shooting party, King Alfonso will start with Marshal Petain for Verdun, where he will lay a wreath on the tomb of French soldiers who fell there. Returning here King Alfonso will give a dinner at the Spanish Embassy Wednesday evening, in honor of President Poincare. According to present plans, the King will leave Thursday morning for London.

Commenting on the visit of the King, the morning newspapers point out that Spain, having a seat in the Executive Council of the Society of Nations, charged with the supervision of the execution of the treaty of peace, can no longer be considered neutral and must assume an importan role in the world's affairs.

"This role," says the Echo de Paris, "accords with the great history of Spain, threads of which King Alfonso is on the point of reuniting in the course of his forthcoming visit to South America."

The morning newspapers, particularly those specialising in foreign politics, such as the Echo de Paris and Excelsior, attach great political importance to his visit, apart from Morocco. They say that Alfonso comes to pave the way for early negotiations "which the gravity of the economic and social crisis renders imperative."

Money Cannot Buy More

It's made a real hit, and no wonder with such a beautiful Crepe de Chine. Hand-made, pure, in its original shade, it is offered to you in one piece, ten yards long and twenty six inches wide. Makes beautiful shirts. As a present for either sex what better article could you choose? There is sufficient Crepe in the piece to make the most beautiful dresses. For women's underwear it can't be beat. Think of the memories this Crepe brings to its owner. Think of the distance from whence it comes. Think of Marco Polo, of Kubla Kahn, of Kings, Queens and Millionaires. The richest people in the world cannot buy, any finer, more pliable, silk than this Crepe de Chine. The price of twenty dollars per piece is within reach of all. Send along your cheque or Chinese postal money order, and we will at once mail you one piece of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. If you really want to be keen, send her a piece of Crepe de Chine.

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Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Dec. 5
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Dec. 5

For United Kingdom
Per B. & S. s.s. Euryades Dec. 8

For France, etc.
Per M..M. s.s. Sphinx Dec. 9

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s Yawata Maru Dec. 5

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.M. s.s. Nile .... Dec. 12

From United Kingdom
Per B. &. S. s.s. Tydeus Dec. 6

For India, etc.
Per P. & O. s.s. Dilwara Dec. 7

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

Tuesday, December 9, 1919

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Sphinx will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

Shipping Items

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday and is due at Woosung early this morning. The inward passenger tender is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock. The Korea sails for Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco this afternoon and the tender with outward passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday and is due here next Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The B.I. s.s. Arratoon Apcar, from Calcutta, left Hongkong on Wednesday at 10 a.m. and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The R.V.F. s.s. Penza arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok Tuesday morning and will sail for the same port this afternoon. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 o'clock.

The Isthmian Steamship Lines s.s. Arnus from New York via Panama, left Kobe on Monday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Nile left San Francisco on November 18 and is due to arrive in Shanghai on December 12. The Nile sails for Hongkong on the 13th.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dalny yesterday and will sail for Tsingtau and Dalny this morning at 8 o'clock.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Tydeus, from Liverpool, left Hongkong at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hainchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kiukiang left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday and is due here next Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Wenchow is due in Shanghai from Swatow tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ichang is due in Shanghai from Swatow next Monday.

Two Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers Arare and Matsukaze arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela is due in Shanghai from Hongkong this morning and will anchor at the Socony Buoy. The Venezuela sails for Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco sometime this afternoon.

The K.M.A. s.s. Patriot (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 10	— Tsingtau	Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Aug. 26	—	Taiten Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 7	—	Chinpu		
Oct. 22	— Japan	Anamba		
Oct. 30	— Cruise	Senzan Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Nov. 3	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Nov. 8	—	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Nov. 12	— Hongkong	Astrid	Br.	
Nov. 13	— Cruise	St. Dominic	Br	S. Tomes
Nov. 17	— River ports	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Nov. 20	— Japan	Meihu	Am.	Socony
Nov. 22	— Chinwangtao	Hwahyih	Chi.	D. & Co.
Nov. 24	— Japan	Hwahchie	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Nov. 24	— Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Nov. 25	— River ports	Nisshu Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 25	— Tsingtau	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Nov. 26	—	Yeinin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Nov. 27	— U.S.A.	Ogawa Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 28	— Chinwangtao	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Nov. 28	— Japan	Yei Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Nov. 30	— Tsingtao	Kaitsu Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 30	— Chinwangtao	Nippon	Ital.	D. & Co.
Dec. 1	—	Hwahhsin	Chi.	Ch. R. Shaw
Dec. 1	— Japan	Ceylon	Swed.	E.F.A.
Dec. 1	— London, ports	Yohiko Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 1	— Ningpo	Kashgar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 1	— Seattle	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 1	— Japan	Justin	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Dec. 1	— Japan	Sado Maru 6	Jap.	S. Shokai
Dec. 2	— Foochow	Tokei Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Dec. 2	— Japan	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 2	— Japan	Shunku Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 2	— Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 2	— Tientsin	Carmarthenshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Dec. 2	— Japan	Providence	Nor.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 2	— Hongkong	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 2	— Vladivostok	Tungshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 2	— London, ports	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
Dec. 2	— U.S.A.	Glenapp	Br.	G.L.E.A.
Dec. 2	— Cruise	Wytheville	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 2	—	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 2	— Chinwangtao	Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec. 2	— Japan	Upolu	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Dec. 3	— Japan	Dainikaio Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Dec. 3	— Swatow	Sakawa Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Dec. 3	— Tsingtau	Nikkai Maru	Jan.	S. Shokai
Dec. 3	—	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 3	— River ports	Shibisan Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Dec. 3	— River ports	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 4	— Japan	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 4	— New York	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 4	— Hongkong	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 4	— Chinwangtao	Knight Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 4	— Dairen	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 4	— Dairen	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
Dec. 4	— Japan	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec. 4	— Newchwang	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec. 4	— Dairen	Hakushin M.	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec. 4	— Tsingtau	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec. 4	— Japan	Memnon	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 4	— Chinwangtao	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 4	— River ports	Yoro Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Dec. 4	— River ports	Koukai Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Dec. 4	— River ports	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 4	— River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 4	— Japan	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec. 4	— Manila	Wooling Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec. 4	— Japan	Shintoku M. 4	Jap	M.B.K.
Dec. 4	— Cruise	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
		Tsushima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
		Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT
GEORGE BEBAM
IN
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"HIS SWEETHEART"

A Masterful Blending of Humor, Pathos and Human Interest. A Supreme Photoplay that Tugs at the Heartstrings

New Helen Theatre
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PROGRAMME
for
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 5th, 6th and 7th.

"The Secret Kingdom"
1st and 2nd Episodes.
In 6 Parts.

ALSO SHOWING
One Part Chaplin.

Saturday Matinee
"The Lightning Raider"
9th and 10th Episodes.
and
Comedies.

Sunday Matinee
"The Lightning Raider"
9th and 10th Episodes.
and
"The Secret Kingdom"
1st and 2nd Episodes.

Dress Circle, 30 Cents:
Stalls 20 Cents.

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 5th, 6th and 7th December

"THE HIDDEN HAND"
3rd and 4th Episodes
Also Three Amusing Comedies

Saturday Matinee
"THE HIDDEN HAND"
1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th Episodes.

No Matinee on Sunday

Theatre let out to Chinese Students.

Four Episodes of
"THE HIDDEN HAND"
will be shown every week. Two on Monday's Programme and Two on Thursday's Programme.

Amusements

Lyceum Theatre

Monday, December 8th
SECOND AND LAST
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
by
MIROVITCH
(PIANIST)
assisted by
MME. MIROVITCH-GROOS
(Mezzo Soprano) of the "Drame Musicale Opera House," Petrograd

FIRST CONCERT

PROGRAMME

1.—Sonata op. 57 min. (Apassionata) .... Beethoven
Alfred Mirovitch
2.—Aria of Pauline from "Pique Dame"....Tchaikowsky
Mme. Emma Mirovitch-Groos
3.—(a) Two Preludes .....Chopin
(b) Berceuse ..... Chopin
(c) Scherzo B-flat min..Chopin
Alfred Mirovitch
4.—(a) Magis Fire ("The Walkyre") .. Wagner-Brassin
(b) Isolde's Love Death.... Wagner-Lisst
Alfred Mirovitch
5.—(a) Romance .. Tschaikowsky
(b) Romance ..... Gliere
Mme. Emma Mirovitch-Groos
6.—(a) Erlking ... Schubert-Lisst
(b) Hark, Hark, The Lark — Schubert-Lisst
(c) Rhapsody No. 8.....Lisst
Alfred Mirovitch

Prices as Usual
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"The Triumph of Venus"
A strong story, with exceptional and beautiful settings, with aristic photography that spells a perfect picture.

Admission $1.50 and $1.00

Those holding Coupon tickets can use same by paying the difference.

SPECIAL NOTICE
"INTOLERANCE"
will be shown at a Special Matinee, Saturday Next, December 6th, at 3.15 p.m.
USUAL MATINEE PRICES

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No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME
for
5th, 6th and 7th December

Special Presentation
A CHINESE DRAMA
In Six Reels
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One Good Comedy

Good Things to Eat and Drink
Short Orders a Specialty
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"THE BELLE OF BROADWAY ! ! ! !"
AS MASKED CABARET DANCER
in her Terpsichorean Masterpiece

"INDISCREET CORINNE"
This film will be a thrilling surprise for you ! !

BECAUSE You have never lived! In your life there have been no purple moments with bitter-sweet regrets! Your life would be insipid, if you miss this picture of the luxury and real life of a nice girl. You have to see the beautiful young woman with a "past," etc., who creates a furore as a mysterious masked dancer in a downtown cabaret. YOU WILL FALL A VICTIM TO HER CHARMS. Sure!

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE. Two parts Triangle Comedy "WHOSE BABY?"

Time and Prices as Usual

Matinee Saturday 4 p.m. "THE PRIMITIVE CALL" 5 Part Drama -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- *Matinee Sunday 3 p.m.* "THE PROFITEERS" 5 Part Drama